The Literary Digest

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Contents

Topics of the Day:

THE UNITED STATES SENATE UNDER FIRE 321
FRANCIS A. WALKER 322
GUBERNATORIAL IDEAS OF REFORM 323-325
PINGREE: PUBLIC FRANCHISES.
WOLCOTT: TRUST COMPANIES AND STOCK SPECULATION.
ALTGELD: NEWSPAPER LICENSE.
HASTINGS: FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.
BLACK: CIVIL SERVICE.
POWERS: PROHIBITION.
DIVIDING JACKSON'S MANTLE . . . 325
WOOL AND THE NEW TARIFF . . . 325
CARNEGIE ON BRYAN 326
BOOKER T. WASHINGTON AS A NEGRO APOLOGIST 327
PREVENTION OF ELEVATOR ACCIDENTS 328
TOPICS IN BRIEF 328

Letters and Art:

REVIVAL OF MOZART IN PARIS . . . 329
PETRARCH AND HIS LAURA 329
IBSEN'S NEW WORK 330
REMINISCENCES OF A GREAT OPERA CONDUCTOR 331
HUNGARY'S GREAT POET 332
TOLSTOÏ AND MUSIC 333
NOTES 333

Science:

EXTRAORDINARY WILL-O-THE-WISPS . 334
VACCINATION IN ENGLAND 334
SEMAPHORE SIGNALS IN THE NEW NAVY 335
A HISTORIAN'S ATTACK ON SCIENCE . 335
CAN WE GET GOLD FROM THE SEA? . 336
THE CHICAGO DRAINAGE-CANAL . . 336
WHAT A FAST LOCOMOTIVE DOES . . 337
SCIENCE BREVITIES 337

The Religious World:

ARE FOREIGN MISSIONS ABOUT TO COLLAPSE? 338
TENNYSON'S BELIEF IN UNIVERSAL SALVATION 338
JUDGE PRYOR AND SUNDAY OBSERVANCE 339
PROFESSOR CURTIS AND THE MESSIANIC PROPHECIES 340
SHALL THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH HAVE LAY EVANGELISTS? 341
RELIGIOUS NOTES 341

From Foreign Lands:

THE INSURRECTION IN THE PHILIPPINES 342
TURKEY AND THE POWERS 342
THE BALANCE OF POWER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA 343
ARMIES AND NAVIES OF EUROPE . . 343
ENGLAND IN EGYPT 345
HOW MANY POLES, RUTHENIANS, AND LITHUANIANS ARE THERE ON THE GLOBE? 345
FOREIGN NOTES 345

Miscellaneous:

CELEBRATED WAR-HORSES OF THE CIVIL WAR 346
GRANT AT WEST POINT 347
A DISEASE IN WHICH THE PATIENT TALKS BACKWARD 348
BUSINESS SITUATION 349
CHESS 349
CURRENT EVENTS 351

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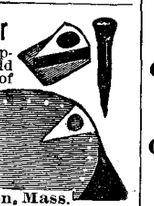

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE UNDER FIRE.

IT seems to have been a kind of newspaper fashion in recent years to decry the Senate of the United States. The attitude of silver men, of so-called "sage-brush" Senators from the newer Western States in particular, has been cited as evidence of deterioration in the character of the upper branch of the national legislature. Outspoken defenders of the Senate's character have been comparatively few. Not long ago W. E. Curtis, Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Record*, reported the following data concerning the "Millionaires' Club," as the Senate has frequently been styled:

"There are not more than three genuine millionaires in the Senate. These are Mr. Cameron, Mr. McMillan, of Michigan, and Mr. Wetmore, of Rhode Island. Mr. Beyer, Mr. Jones of Nevada, Mr. Stewart, and Mr. Elkins have a great deal of speculative wealth, and if they could realize upon their expectations they might be considered millionaires also, but they are not rich men like Mr. McMillan, of Michigan, who has his money invested in what *Mr. Micawber* called portable property, and Mr. Cameron who owns rolling-mills, railroad stock, coal-mines, and is interested in other big profit-paying enterprises. Senator Sherman is a wealthy man. He is probably worth $750,000, altho he has the reputation of being a millionaire. His money is largely invested in Washington real estate. He bought a great deal of land in this city in the early days of its improvement, and still holds a large part of it, which has rapidly increased in value. But his wealth has always been overestimated by the newspapers. The wife of Senator Hale inherited several millions from her father, the late Senator Chandler, of Michigan, and he, of course, enjoys the income with her, but it is not his money. Senator Shoup, of Idaho, has large interests, and was perhaps worth more than a million before the depreciation of silver-mining property. Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, like Mr. Wetmore, of Rhode Island, inherited a fortune, and also married a rich wife. Perhaps they have $1,000,000 between them, and it is invested in gilt-edged New England property. . . .

"There are few active business men in the Senate. All the Senators, except fifteen or sixteen, are either habitual office-holders like Senator Allison, of Iowa, Senator Morrill, of Vermont, Senator Cullom, of Illinois, Senator Gorman, of Maryland, and Senator Morgan, of Alabama—or else they are lawyers. Four fifths of the Senators are members of the bar, altho many of them are no longer in active practise; but the number of those who are engaged in business pursuits is very few. Mr. Brice and Mr. Elkins are railroad men and engaged in mining coal; Mr. McMillan is a car-builder; Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Morrill, and Mr. Gear were formerly merchants, but the former is now the manager of the consolidated street-car interests in Rhode Island; Mr. Mitchell, of Wisconsin, is a banker; Mr. Perkins, of California, a steamboat owner; Mr. Proctor, of Vermont, has a marble quarry; Mr. Sewell is president of the Camden and Atlantic Railway; Mr. Smith, of New Jersey, is a bank president and a manufacturer of morocco; Mr. Shoup, besides his silver-mine, has a large mercantile establishment at Salmon City, Idaho. These are all the Senators actively engaged in business."

During the first session of the present Congress Senator Hawley's paper, the Hartford (Conn.) *Courant* (LITERARY DIGEST, February 1, 1896), in substance accused the critics of the latter-day Senate of lack of proper perspective. Now Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, in the last number of *The Youth's Companion* (January 7), declares that Congressional standards in both Senate and House are higher to-day than ever before. In the course of an interesting article describing in detail "The Life of a Senator," Senator Lodge says:

"There has been of late a great deal of outcry against the Senate, and no one would deny that it has had, like all human things, periods of failure and of shortcoming. But the view, which has lately been freely expressed, that the Senate has greatly declined, is one that finds no support in history. It has always been attacked as it is attacked now.

"Read the diary of William Maclay, who was a Senator from Pennsylvania from 1789 to 1791, and you will find that he attacks the Senate as severely as any one does at the present day. And yet that was the first Senate of the United States.

"Its members were eminent men, whose names we are glad to recall, and who after the lapse of a hundred years everybody admits were worthy of their positions.

"No doubt there may have been selfish and possibly bad men in that first Senate, but we speak justly of the great body of those early Senators as statesmen who deserve to be held in honorable remembrance.

"There have been periods when the Senate had two or three men of exceptional brilliancy, and other periods when it did not have these exceptional examples of ability and learning. But the average of character and ability in both Houses of Congress is, I believe, higher to-day than ever, and I think has risen instead of declining during the hundred years of our history."

With this expression of opinion we may couple the utterances of two prominent Eastern journals regarding the Senatorial situation in three foremost States of the Union. The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) says:

"New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois are the three largest States in the Union. All three were carried by the Republicans in the November election by overwhelming majorities. All three are to elect United States Senators this month, and the Republican legislators, who have the choice, held caucuses last night [January 5] which either settled or clearly foreshadowed the re-

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sult. In all three cases it was demonstrated that a machine absolutely controls the dominant party, and so rules the State. . . .

"The machine is thus supreme in the three greatest States of the Union. It is developing alarming power in many other States. It gives the country Platt as Senator from New York; Quay's man from Pennsylvania; a Chicago 'boodle alderman' from Illinois. Having done this, it asks the people, 'What are you going to do about it?' Unless that question shall be effectively answered, Democratic government as it was conceived by the framers of the Constitution will have ceased to exist in the United States."

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* prefaces its remarks on the same situation by referring to Senator Lodge's analysis of election results in *The North American Review* for January. Senator Lodge finds in the McKinley States strikingly less illiteracy, and greater population, age, and wealth, than in the Bryan States. And among the McKinley States New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois are named as the leaders. *The Republican* proceeds to say:

"If New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois make a bad choice it is much more to their discredit than such a choice would be to South Carolina or Idaho. Opportunity is one test of responsibility.

"When we apply this test to the Senatorial elections the result can hardly fail to shock even Senator Lodge. In New York we are sure of Platt, or Platt's man; in Pennsylvania, Penrose has been given us by Quay; in Illinois, we are warranted at this writing, at least, in saying that the man most likely to be chosen is the notorious alderman, Madden, of Chicago. The election of any of these men as Senator must be considered a positive disgrace to the great State that holds him up to the scrutiny of the world. Not only in the case of each does the State fail to recognize a hundred highly qualified citizens, but it throws its highest honors to the very spawn of corruption.

"In our opinion, not one of the Bryan States, poor as they are in riches or illiterate as they are because of the after-curse of human slavery, has begun to sink to the level of New York and Pennsylvania, not to include Illinois, in this respect. South Carolina has chosen Judge Earle, a man able and highly respected; Georgia has chosen Alexander Stephens Clay, against who we have heard no word of reproach; Alabama has chosen Pettus, one of her foremost lawyers and a man ripe in years and experience; Mississippi has chosen Money, who has well served her in the House of Representatives; Louisiana has chosen McEnery, the chief justice of her Supreme Court; Colorado will choose Teller, one of the most experienced and ablest men in public life; Missouri will choose Vest, who is certainly an orator of uncommon vigor and a man who has now seen long service in Congressional affairs; Idaho will probably choose Dubois, who is everywhere recognized as a man of ability and leadership. Even if Kansas returns Peffer, she will be choosing a man absolutely honest, impervious as adamant to the scorching flame of corruption while in the service of the people.

"Every one of these States which our Eastern critics have been holding up to public opprobrium may be counted on to serve the country, in proportion to their opportunities, more honestly and devotedly in the election of its Senators than New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, that amazing trinity of boodle, corruption, and boss rule. What is the matter with society when 'the oldest, the thriftiest, the richest, the best educated, and the most populous communities in the United States' send to the Senate men of this abominable type?

"This is not a question of 'What ails Kansas?' It is a question of what ails New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois; what ails the sections where Senator Lodge's classification would lead us to expect the best results?"

FRANCIS A. WALKER.

THE country suffers a distinct loss in the demise of Gen. Francis A. Walker, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Apoplexy caused his death in Boston, his native city, January 5. Tho but fifty-six years of age, General Walker had attained a prominence in various fields that marked him as one of the most useful American citizens in the public life of this generation. The New York *World* considers his successes unique, for he had been "a journalist, a lawyer, a soldier, and a historian of the war, a college professor and president, the organizer of our census and statistical bureaus, a commissioner of Indian affairs, and finally a standard writer and popular lecturer on the higher economics." It is said that after graduation from Amherst College law "was the first of eleven distinct occupations to which he devoted himself during twenty years." In the Civil War he rose from sergeant-major to brigadier-general. The war over, he began to teach; then joined the staff of the Springfield *Republican* where he remained for a short time. He was made chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington in 1869, and became subsequently superintendent of the ninth and tenth censuses, effecting a complete reorganization of census methods. For eight years, beginning 1873, he was professor of Political Economy and History in the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, lecturing also at Johns Hopkins and Harvard. In 1881 he became president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. General Walker also served as chief of the Bureau of Awards at the Centennial Exposition, as a United States commissioner to the International Monetary Conference in Paris (1878), and was chosen president of the American Statistical Association in 1882 and of the American Economic Association in 1886.

THE LATE FRANCIS A. WALKER.

The largest proportion of General Walker's writings were devoted to economic subjects, and by them he is best known. Among his volumes are a "Statistical Atlas of the United States," "The Indian Question," "The Wages Question," "Money," "Money in Its Relation to Trade and Industries," "Land and Its Rent," "The Manual Laboring Class," "Political Economy," "International Bimetalism," and "History of the Second Army Corps."

"International Bimetalism," a volume setting forth the author's theory of bimetalism (reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 20, 1896), was widely quoted in the recent campaign, Professor Walker, however, feeling called upon repeatedly to state reasons for his opposition to independent free coinage. A post-mortem controversial tone characterizes numerous press comments on Professor Walker's career.

Distinctive Contributions of Value to Men.—"In education, in political economy, in the larger world-embracing politics, and in the public service of the community in honorary places of trust, he has everywhere left his mark together with some contribution of such value as to be gratefully cherished for its beneficent effect toward freeing the human mind from servitude to tradition and cant. It is his definition of money which the Encyclopedia Britannica adopts as so 'clear and careful' as to be sufficient for its long and important article on that subject. That definition, with its inclusion of paper-money as a true money—not the best money, but yet money—has often been denounced in his own country as dangerous and indeed as demagogic, but it stands even in gold-based Great Britain as the head of the corner in the science of money. So likewise his brave, democratic demolition of the sacred 'wage-fund' theory of the great political economists of Europe, who had always proceeded on the theory that nothing was so important as capital. With characteristic Americanism, Walker placed manhood, and whatever manhood by united

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strength can achieve, at the center of his system, and, years before Labor Day gave a public sanction to the organization of labor, declared that wages were to be determined by no arbitrary rule of calculation, in which the wage-earners are no more consulted than the machines, and that 'no class was fit to be the trustee of the interests of any other class'—the only theory on which the American republic of working-people, educated in public schools and public libraries, is not a sham and pretense. General Walker's position as a bimetalist in the recent agitation of the silver question was but consistent with his teachings from the beginning of his scientific career. It stood far aloof from the crude and rash proposals of the Chicago silver party, but it was not less insistent as regards the need of broadening the base of the world's money beyond the 'single square mile of London,' so often cited from an after-dinner speech in England of General Walker's. It was in another such speech that he stated his faith as an American that no harm would result to American honor from the Chicago proposals—a prophecy fulfilled in the ensuing election."—*The Transcript* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Boston.*

His Place as a Bimetalist.—"It was particularly in the discussion of the money question that Walker became known the world over. His great book, 'Money,' published in 1878, consisting of a course of lectures at Yale and Johns Hopkins, has been referred to by English economists as first of its kind, and distinguished not less by its broad grasp of the question and tolerant presenatation of all shades of opinion on the subject, than by its unusual lucidity of statement and reasoning. As is well known, Walker here takes a strong position for bimetalism, which he had maintained with increasing conviction and energy ever since. After the Frenchman, Cernuschi, he was easily the leading exponent of bimetalism, and we should place him above Cernuschi in reputation and influence. His writings, more than those of any other man, have affected contemporary thought on this question throughout America and Europe."—*The Republican* (*Ind.*), *Springfield, Mass.*

Led Followers Beyond His Own View-Point.—"A clear and logical disputant in favor of bimetalism, he, to the surprise of some of his admirers, took, at the crucial time of the late campaign, the ground that only by wide international action could bimetalism be made practicable. It would perhaps be unfair to say that at the critical moment he lacked the courage of his convictions. Yet there was in all his discussion of the money question a certain hesitancy in carrying the logical train to its conclusion or perhaps a failure to see the conclusion which forced itself upon his readers. The followers of Mr. Bryan quoted largely from General Walker's books in support of their position, yet he utterly repudiated independent free coinage by the United States. We have known 'greenbackers' to recommend his work on 'Money' as the very best text-book of their doctrine, yet he would have vigorously opposed any plan looking to fiat money. The fact seems to be—tho it is clearly a paradox—that in attacking the money question he led many of his followers to a point he never quite reached himself. Be that as it may, his contributions to economic science, partly by reason of their popular character, partly because he chose concrete subjects of universal and present-day interest, have been among the most valuable ever coming from an American writer. His loss is a grievous one to all who seek economic truth and who hope to find it through frank and tolerant discussion."—*The Journal* (*Dem.*), *New York.*

GUBERNATORIAL IDEAS OF REFORM.

GOVERNORS' messages to legislatures assembled in various States this month have contained a number of noteworthy utterances on problems of importance to people of all the States. Among the suggestions for legislation we group the following by subjects:

Control of Public Franchises.—The message of Gov. Hazen S. Pingree, Republican, of Michigan, besides recommending the abolition of party conventions for nominating purposes, bristles with suggestions for the regulation and control of corporations. Governor Pingree is of the opinion that if corporations were justly taxed and regulated the people would be relieved to such an extent that direct taxes would be limited to local purposes. Governor Pingree says that unless public franchises are better controlled, state or municipal ownership will come, and he thinks these should be a last resort. He wants a law (since, in the case of Jake Sharp and the Broadway street-car franchise, briber and bribed were sent to prison, but the fruit of their corruption was held by the courts to be too sacred to be touched), making all public contracts, like private contracts, absolutely void for fraud or corruption. We quote from the message:

"Combinations and consolidations by franchise owners in cities are going on all over the United States. These combinations and consolidations are for the purpose of keeping up tolls. The amount of wealth that is being used accumulated in the hands of a few by those favored holders of special privileges is appalling.

"These tolls are indirect taxes, and to the extent that the right to regulate the tolls is abandoned by the sovereign or the local power to the franchise owner, to that extent the right to levy taxes is given away. The State or the municipality appoints an agent for a period of thirty years, more than the life of a generation, and before the term has half expired the agent becomes the master and the master becomes the slave.

"Permit me to give an example of the abandonment of such power: A license is given to a company of three men to operate a street railway in a city of 60,000 people, and they are permitted to charge five cents per passenger for a period of thirty years. At the time the license was granted the cost of carrying a passenger was four cents and the profit was therefore but 20 per cent. upon the money actually invested. In ten years the population has increased to 120,000, and the cost of carrying the passenger is three cents and the profit is 40 per cent. Rather more than the profit of most merchants and manufacturers and farmers.

"If the original grant of the license, for that is all the franchise is, had reserved the right to regulate fares, and the municipality had been able to keep the profit down to 20 per cent., even the most radical advocate of vested rights could not complain that the corporation was being oppressed.

"It should be very clear then that the right to regulate fares should always be reserved. But the reservation of this right is not all that is necessary. Permit me to give another illustration. The amount actually invested in a plant is $1,000,000. After the road is completed it is mortgaged and bonded for $2,000,000. This could only be done by executing a mortgage upon the license itself.

"In other words, the three men who formed the company and their associates advanced a million dollars and immediately thereafter placed a mortgage upon the industry and earnings of every inhabitant of the city for thirty years to come to the amount of two millions, and then when the question of regulating the fares is brought up the municipal authorities are met with the bland statement that the original owners have transferred their vested rights to innocent purchasers, and in order to pay the bonus of a million dollars, and the interest upon it for thirty years, the company can not live if the fare is reduced.

"This system of indirect taxation is going on in every city in the United States, and hundreds of millions of dollars of fictitious values, which must represent some form of human labor, have been created for a few by the simple stroke of the pen, and in order to pay these immense sums tribute is laid upon every man, woman, and child in the country.

"It simply means that these hundreds of millions of dollars are to be taken from the ordinary channels of legitimate trade to the injury of every mercantile and manufacturing and farming industry in the land, for no one interest can suffer without a corresponding injury to all. Is it not strange that in the presence of this insidious but constant process of concentration, learned financiers, wise statesmen, and profound political scholars wonder why the few become rich and the many become poor?

"In order to prevent such accumulations a law should be passed which will prevent the execution of a mortgage upon the license. I would suggest the following amendments to the laws permitting the granting of franchises to public corporations such as street-cars, electric light, telephone and gas companies:

"1. Reserve the right to fix rates of tolls or charges.

"2. Let the construction of the plant of every such corporation be under the supervision of the municipality, so that the actual cost shall be known.

"3. Provide that no mortgage shall be executed and no bonds issued to a greater amount than one half of the actual cost of the plant.

"4. Require the corporation each year to file a sworn statement of its receipts and expenditures, certified by a public accountant who shall have access to its books.

"5. Provide that there shall be no consolidation of one company with another and that no individual stockholder of one company shall own, either directly or indirectly, any stock in another company operating in the same city.

"6. Provide that no franchise nor license now existing or to be granted in the future shall be renewed or extended beyond the terms of the original grant during the life of the original grant.

"7. Provide that no franchise of the character above enumerated shall be granted by any municipal authority without being submitted to a vote of the people."

Trust Companies and Stock Speculation.—Roger Wolcott,

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Republican governor of Massachusetts, emphasizes the necessity of restrictive legislation on trust companies and laws against stock speculation by trustees:

"I concur with my immediate predecessor in asking the legislature carefully to consider whether restrictive legislation is not needed relative to trust companies. These companies transact a general banking business, and in addition thereto receive and manage trust funds on decrees of courts or by bequests of individuals. In acting as such trustees they are not required to furnish sureties on their official bonds. The number of these companies is rapidly increasing, and special charters for their incorporation have been granted by recent legislatures with considerable freedom. Owing to the importance and peculiar nature of the functions which they perform, it is probable that equal accommodation to the public and a greater degree of security are to be gained by the operation of a moderate number of strong companies in the centers of population rather than of a multiplicity of companies scattered through the smaller communities, which may not afford a proper field for the business they conduct. It would seem possible to frame a general act, permitting the incorporation of such companies under proper restrictions, and subject to the approval of the savings-bank commissioners, and this course would relieve the legislature from the importunity of individual petitioners; but in any event I suggest extreme caution in granting charters, to the end that the public may be properly guarded from speculative and insecure financial methods, and, in my opinion, it will be found in the long run unwise to grant such charters except in cases where a considerable capital is ready to be embarked in the enterprise.

"The frequency with which those entrusted with the funds of others prove faithless to their trust, and the widespread loss and distress consequent upon their acts, may well suggest the inquiry whether it is possible, through legislation, to interpose additional safeguards for the protection both of the individual and of the community. In many cases the criminal act is directly traced to speculation in stocks, and at the outset there is often an entire absence of criminal intent. I ask you to consider, first, whether, in the case of state and municipal officers who have the custody of public funds, stock gambling—that is, the buying or selling of stocks on margin—should not be forbidden by law, under proper penalty, or be made by statute cause for removal from office; secondly, whether this principle may profitably be extended to treasurers of quasi-public and private corporations, and to trustees under private instruments."

Newspaper License.—"The legislature owes it to the people of this State to devise some reasonable protection against the outrageous newspaper license on the part of great journals, of which the people are now victims," says John P. Altgeld (Dem.), retiring governor, in his message to the legislature of Illinois. He continues, in part:

"Newspaper abuse terrorizes the people and deters many of our best citizens from taking part in public affairs. Men have a right to look to the government for protection, for a government is unworthy of respect that simply imposes burdens on its people and then leaves their lives or their reputations at the mercy of those who shoot from ambush. No measure can be considered which will in any way interfere with the fullest publication of the news or with full comment on current events, and there must be reasonable allowance for mistakes honestly made. What should be aimed at is to do away with the anonymous and dark-alley features of modern newspaperism. This is where cowards roost and where sneaks take refuge. As yet there are but few great journals in the United States that meet the definition of a newspaper. Many of them are personal and partizan organs, often used maliciously, and instead of publishing the news fairly they make it their daily business to garble and misstate it. This in itself is perhaps not a proper subject for legislators, but when men who are ashamed to give their names hide behind a newspaper hedge and throw mud at people who are walking on the highway, then the public has a right to complain, and has a right to insist that this be stopped, or, if it is impossible to stop it, that then it should be known to the world who are the offenders. . . .

"There is a principle involved here, and that is, that no man can be permitted to set himself up as a public censor and proceed to wrong those whom, for many reasons, he does not like. The mere fact that a man is able to buy presses and hire a lot of men who must do his will does not give him any more rights than are possessed by other people. The existing statute is comprehensive in defining libel, but it can only be enforced through a prosecution or a lawsuit which will last years, and not only subject the individual to additional notoriety, but will wear him out; so that for the average citizen there is no protection whatever against newspaper abuse.

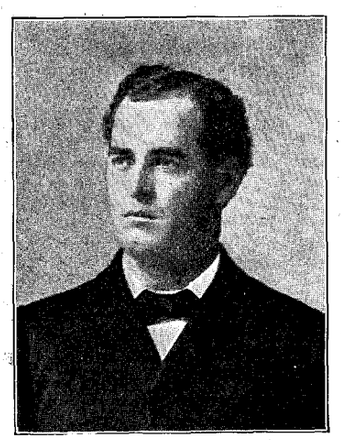
"Two years ago an act was passed which provided that when, in cases of libel, it is sought to punish an editor, in addition to making him pay damage, that then he should be permitted to show the facts in the case. This principle is correct, for when a man is to be punished he should be permitted to show all the facts connected with the act for which he is to be punished; but the trouble with all existing legislation is that an individual is worn out with delay and expense before a case reaches the point where sentence is to be imposed.

"It is doubtful whether the possibility of collecting damages furnishes any practical protection to the public. In my judgment the public would be much better off if there were no provisions for ultimately getting damages, except in rare cases, provided the authorship of every abusive article were at once known, for in that case the article would receive such credence from the public as the character and standing of the author would secure for it, and no more. This would tend to secure accuracy of statement. It is the anonymous article which is careless and reckless—which is full of insinuation and invention. . . . I believe that a measure which would grant reasonable immunity to the writer in all cases in which an article was signed, while it provided for summary penalties where the authorship was not disclosed, would at least tend to limit exciting abuses."

Foreign Corporations.—Protection of home corporations by restrictions on corporations chartered in other States is favored by Gov. Daniel S. Hastings (Rep.), Pennsylvania:

"Because of the greater liberality in other States in the granting of corporate franchises many of our citizens have resorted to those States when seeking charters of incorporation. Having thus become incorporated, many of these companies have come into this State and entered into business competition with corporations created under our own laws. Enjoying, as many of these foreign corporations do, broader privileges and larger corporate rights than those conferred by our laws, our domestic corporations are compelled to compete at a disadvantage and upon unfavorable terms. The tendency of this condition is to still further encourage a resort to other state jurisdictions for corporate charters, and this tendency is growing with marked rapidity. I would suggest for your consideration the question whether companies holding foreign charters, undertaking to do business in this Commonwealth, should not have their powers so restricted by appropriate legislation as to enable our own corporations to compete upon even and equal terms."

TWO GOVERNORS-ELECT.



CHARLES A. CULBERSON (DEM.), TEXAS.

FRANK STEUNENBERG (DEM. AND SILVER REP.), IDAHO.

Civil Service Reform.—Frank S. Black, the new Republican governor of New York, has incurred sharp criticism from Civil Service Reformers for this language concerning "Civil Service":

"This subject has been much discussed, generally exaggerated,

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and has provided capital to many who would otherwise be bankrupt. The value of practical civil service is beyond question. Its importance was recognized by the last constitutional convention, and its place is now fixed in the fundamental law of the State. But the work of the legislature is necessary to render effective the provisions of the constitution. This work should be done promptly and in good faith, not with reference to ideas so delicate as to be worthless in actual practise, but with a view solely to the elevation of the public service and the highest discharge of the duties of every public office. Beauty is not always a test of efficiency, and machinery that works disastrously is worse than that that will not work at all. Every means must be adapted to the end desired, and in my judgment civil service will work better with less starch. A scheme is not necessarily effective or high-toned because it lacks common sense, and they are not necessarily hostile who think that common sense would improve it. An examination for a public place should be suitable to the kind of service required, and sufficient margin should be given those making appointments so that the most competent help can be selected. Experience, character, tact, and even muscle, may be of more importance in some cases than the fraction of one per cent. in an examination in geography. The discretion of the appointing power should not be entirely subordinated to the marking system. If an examination has disclosed the fact that a certain number of men are qualified to fill a given position, the place would be more likely to be properly filled if the appointing officer could select from the whole number so qualified than if he was limited to a quarter of that number. Furthermore, it would reduce the chances of injustice to an applicant whose qualifications, on the whole, were superior to those of his competitor who had outranked him on paper. Civil service is intended to secure for the public at a reasonable cost unquestioned integrity and approved skill, enlarged by continuous service, and not to exploit any particular idea. This intention should be carried out by the legislature, and will meet with prompt executive approval."

Prohibition.—Lewellyn Powers, the new Republican governor, thinks that Maine will continue to be a Prohibition State:

"A large majority of the people of our State are thoroughly and ocnscientiously devoted to the principles and practise of temperance, integrity, morality, and virtue as a fundamental policy essential to our best development and growth. They believe that the restraining influence of our prohibitory legislation has had a marked effect in eradicating the evils resulting from the liquor traffic. Doubtless there has not been a full realization of what the most ardent and enthusiastic advocates of prohibition prophesied and hoped, but certainly great good has been accomplished. In most of our rural country towns the groggery is a thing of the past, and we are moving in the right direction throughout the State. It is my conviction that what we need to-day is a more active public sentiment in our larger towns and cities, which will enforce the laws we now have, rather than additional penalties that will make the enforcement more uncertain and difficult."

DIVIDING JACKSON'S MANTLE.

TWO "Jackson-Day" (anniversary of the battle of New Orleans) banquets were held in Chicago last week. William J. Bryan, addressing the first one, said in part:

"If those who bolted the Chicago nominees have a right to call themselves better Democrats than those who supported such nominees, then the bolting Democrats who bolted the bolting ticket and voted for the Republican nominees have a right to call themselves better Democrats than the bolters who supported the bolting ticket. The right to party organization belongs to the majority, and the right to the party name must also belong to the majority.

"The contest for the restoration of the money of the Constitution will go on with renewed vigor. The people who advocated free silver before the election advocate it now. The election has decided the Presidency for four years, and it has determined the complexion of Congress for two years, but it has not overthrown the convictions of those who believe that the gold standard is a conspiracy against the welfare of the producing masses, nor has it changed the convictions of those who believe that trusts must be abolished and corporations made to obey the law.

"This campaign has shown the impossibility of keeping bimetalists and gold-standard advocates in the same political organizations, and it will be a more difficult task in the future than it has been this year. . . .

"We are engaged now in just such a contest as that through which Andrew Jackson passed, and we do well on this occasion to take encouragement from his devotion to the cause of the people. He gained his greatest silver victory in his fight against the national bank. We have the same fight on hand to-day. The national bank is seeking to force a retirement of the greenback, and then monopolize the issue of paper money. The Republicans during the campaign just closed avoided this subject and refused to declare themselves either for or against the retirement of the greenbacks. But when they come to apply their ideas to legislation they must disclose their views. If the Republicans attempt to increase the revenue they must expect either to increase the expenditures or the surplus in the Treasury. I think we are safe in assuming that they are hostile to the greenback not because it is inferior to the bank-note, but because the national banks desire to retire the greenbacks with bonds and then draw upon the bonds the interest which the people as a whole now save on the greenbacks."

To the "National Democrats," President Cleveland wrote:

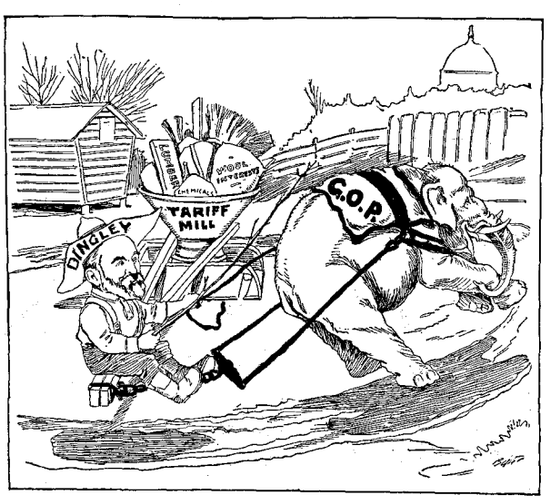
"When passion and prejudice threaten to obscure the meaning of true democracy and prevent its patriotic purposes, a reunion of those who are Democrats for the sake of principle and the good of their country can not fail to be inspiring and useful.

"On an occasion when the character and achievements of Andrew Jackson are commemorated the old landmarks of Democratic faith should be distinctly pointed out. At such a time it should be impressively taught that democracy is not disorder, that its regard for popular rights does not mean the care of only a portion of our people, that its loyalty to the Constitution and law does not mean a petulant challenge of the duty of civic obedience, that its aggressiveness does not mean class hatred and sectional vituperation, and that its success should never mean mere partizan triumph at the sacrifice of principle and patriotism."

WOOL AND THE NEW TARIFF.

THE tariff hearings conducted by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives have revealed the schedule on wool and woolens as the chief bone of contention in framing a new tariff. It is considered something of an innovation for the House committee of one Congress to be engaged in formulating a measure for an extra session of its successor. Reliable Washington correspondents further report that the finance committee of the Senate is to be called into conference with the House committee in order to prepare, if possible, for early tariff legislation under the new Administration. The interests represented at the tariff hearings have in general asked for a change from *ad-valorem* to specific duties on imports, and for increased rates over the Wilson-Gorman law, on the plea of protection to American industries. But the wool-growers not only seek a restoration of the duties on raw wool (put on the free list by the Wilson-Gorman act of 1894) found in the McKinley act of 1890, but they ask in some cases practically prohibitory rates.

The Farmers' National Congress at Indianapolis, the Ohio



THE GRIND HAS BEGUN.
—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

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State Grange and organizations in other States, and the National Wool-Growers' Association, in session at Washington, have agreed in demanding—

1. A duty on merino wool and wools of mutton breeds of sheep, unwashed 12 cents a pound; on other wools 8 cents a pound; double duty on all if washed; treble if scoured.

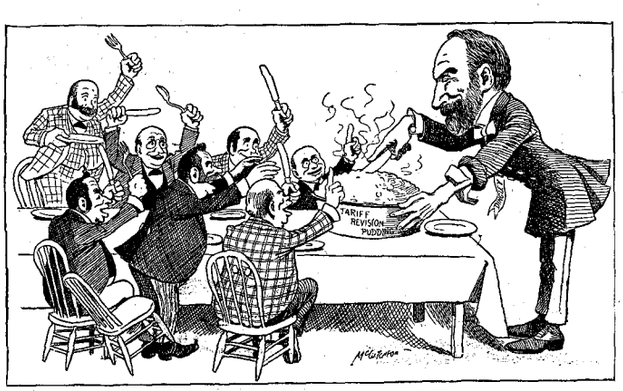
2. That Australian wools and similar wools of light shrinkage in scourings as shorn in native condition, shall in any other than ordinary condition of whole fleece be subject to double duty.

At the hearing in Washington the free-wool clause of the Wilson law was characterized as a crime that had brought bankruptcy to wool-growers and decreased the use of grazing-land. President Lawrence, of the National Wool-Growers' Association, argued in favor of a specific duty on merino and mutton wool of 12 cents, to be increased 1 cent each year up to 15 cents. He further represented that in place of 110,000,000 sheep required to supply American mills, the total number in the country under existing tariff law is but 36,000,000. Against Australian wool that can be placed on ship at Melbourne at 9 cents per pound, prohibitory rates were asked. It was claimed that dropping the "skirting" clause of the present law would give employment to thousands of American wool-sorters, and prohibitory duties on foreign rags and shoddy were asked for.

Attempts were made to secure some agreement between manufacturers and growers concerning their demands before the committee, but without success. Disagreement has been reflected in the trade papers for a long time. At the tariff hearings the manufacturers, in general, instead of suggesting any schedule increasing the Wilson rates on manufactured wool, took the ground that the question of rates to compensate manufacturers for a protective duty on raw wools necessarily follows the imposition of such duty on their raw material.

The secretary of the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers represented that the wool manufacturers suffered in the tariff revision of 1894 a discrimination more marked and damaging than any other manufacturing industry, as had been proven by the unprecedented disastrous condition of the business and the enormous importations. He did not oppose duties for the wool-growers consistent with the theory of adequate protection; but, pressed as the manufacturers are to meet competition of foreign cloths, they do not, he said, want *ad-valorem* rates continued nor heavily restrictive or prohibitory rates on their raw material established; some promise of permanence of rates is of prime necessity.

It is to be noted that the New York *Press* (Rep.) is informed by its Washington correspondent that "there is not the slightest chance of the demands of the National Wool-Growers' Association, presented through Judge Lawrence, being granted." According to this authority the sub-committee (Ways and Means) is considering a graduated scale of duties beginning at either 4 or 8 cents.



CHORUS OF MANUFACTURERS (TO CONGRESSMAN DINGLEY: "I speak for the big piece."—*The Record, Chicago.*

Under the caption of "Moderation Needed," the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) insists that, with the new Senate so closely divided that "if Republicans have a majority at all it will not exceed one vote, including one or two members who feel bound to favor reasonable duties for protection, but would doubtless refuse to support duties which seem to them excessive," "the spirit manifested by those silver men who refused to permit anything to be done for the defense of agriculture or manufactures or mining until they could extort just what they demanded for silver is one which can not be shown with safety by the advocates of any interest." *The Tribune* continues:

"Irrespective of this practical necessity, the Republicans of the committee who are preparing a bill are understood to favor a moderate and conservative measure, fairly adjusted in all its parts so that it may command general public approval, and stand without essential change for many years. These members are so well known for fidelity to Republican principles that it must be presumed they will do as well as they can to promote all industries in harmony, having due regard to the possibility of securing sufficient votes in the Senate.

"The action of the Wool-Growers' Association, at its prolonged meeting on Tuesday [January 5], lasting through much of the night, might be so uncompromisingly pressed as to prevent the passage of any tariff bill this year. It is certain that the wool-growers themselves would not favor the continued destruction of their industry by free wool if they should be unable to secure every detail of the program marked out. According to despatches, a considerable minority of the association opposed some parts of that program on the ground that it would not be accepted by the committee and could not be passed, but they were outvoted. The despatches say that the association will propose 12 cents per pound on all clothing and combing-wool and 8 cents on carpet-wool, double these rates on washed or sorted or skirted-wool, and three times these rates on scoured wool, besides an increase of one cent each year for three years on clothing-wool, making that duty finally 15 cents. With the other clauses, this would mean 30 cents on washed or sorted, and 45 cents on scoured-wool of that class. The McKinley duty was 11 cents, 22 on washed and 33 on scoured.

"The clause of the McKinley act which admitted skirted-wool without the double duty imposed on sorted has been regarded as especially objectionable by the growers, and did permit a practical evasion of the tariff intended as to a very large quantity of wool. Nevertheless, under the act of 1890 the average price of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia fleece at no time fell below 30 cents until the manufacture was broken down in 1893 by the prospect of a Democratic tariff, and the price ranged between 30 and 34 cents. There was a large increase in the production of wool in those years, 1890–93, and it does not at present appear that higher duties than that act imposed on unwashed clothing-wool are necessary for the protection of wool-growers. If the committee which is investigating the subject decides that no higher rate is necessary, or that no higher rate can be carried through Congress, it is to be expected that the wool-growers themselves will refuse to continue the prostration of their own industry by insisting upon any change which is found impossible."

CARNEGIE ON BRYAN.

ANDREW CARNEGIE contributes an article to *The North American Review* for January entitled "Mr. Bryan the Conjurer." "From Satan's pluck to Falstaff's caution is a great change," writes Mr. Carnegie, to contrast Mr. Bryan's personal campaign with his manifesto for a new campaign, in *The Review* for December [LITERARY DIGEST, December 12]. In fine, the iron magnate good-naturedly enough charges Mr. Bryan with a species of thimble-rigging. The first alleged trick is to fuse two thimbles, "bimetalism and free silver," "which is successfully done by pressing No. 2 thimble over No. 1, thus keeping in sight only one thimble 'free-silver coinage.' Bimetalism has then vanished. Bimetalism and free silver have become convertible terms; so clever!" The second alleged trick is thimble No. 1, labeled

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"farmer, 50-cent dollars," for the West, and thimble No. 2, labeled, "wage-earner, 100-cent dollars" for the East. Alleged trick No. 3 requires three thimbles "because the term 'money, as used by Mr. Bryan, is made to include two different kinds, with only one of which [No. 2] it is possible to produce the optical delusion necessary for the performance of the trick. Thimble No. 1 represents 'sound money, gold'; No. 2, 'debased silver or fiat money'; No. 3, 'prices.'" Mr. Carnegie does not believe in the quantitative theory of money and does not attach much importance to bimetalism by international ratio; gold he holds to be the best standard: "If the United States Government doubled its supply of standard money—gold—from its surplus revenue, there would be no great advance in prices; but only such slight advance as might be caused by the greater confidence inspired by such splendid evidence of the financial power and wealth of the country."

Mr. Carnegie's estimate of Bryan's campaign career and of his future may be judged from two extracts:

"The writer believes the popular instinct to be sound which differentiated Mr. Bryan personally from his associates, whom, however, it seemed probable, if elected, he could not shake off, and who must necessarily form his Cabinet. Had Mr. Bryan not created more favorable impression personally than his leaders, the majority against him would have been infinitely greater. Assurances were not wanting from those who knew Mr. Bryan that he was even younger in some other ways than in years, and still a dweller in Wonderland, believing to be real the phantoms he saw, and that he was inherently honest in the views he expressed; but no one intimated this of the men whose somewhat guileless tool he was forced to become. We have only to put the nominal and the real leader in juxtaposition to understand the difference: Altgeld—Bryan.

"Accepting the view indicated of Mr. Bryan's nature and character, we understand his failure to pay attention to facts, or to human experience, or to the arguments of his opponents, and his tendency merely to assert and declaim, making things convertible which are inherently different, and using terms in different senses until he has become the victim of self-deception, and appears before us as a conjurer, making that so which is not, and that not so which is."

Mr. Carnegie concludes his article as follows:

"It need not be assumed that with the passing of Mr. Bryan's new platform there comes also the passing of Mr. Bryan himself; on the contrary, it is far from improbable that he may yet play a great part.

"He is evidently earnest and sympathetic, with a thorough belief that he has a mission. Of his powers it is unnecessary to speak. He is an interesting individuality, whom one can not help wishing to follow and study.

"The discovery of such a couple and such a home as that of Mr. and Mrs. Bryan—for she seems almost equally remarkable with her husband—is something at which our country may well be pleased, and may be pointed to say the product of triumphant democracy. Both models of purity in their simple lives, wholly free from ostentation, kind neighbors, and earnest in their desire to do their part toward making the world a little better; and, to crown all, ardent lovers, devoted heart and soul to each other, the wife standing nobly at her husband's side throughout all his trials. It is a beautiful picture, difficult to equal, impossible to excel in other lands. That they are grievously at fault in regard to human society and its complex problems—not as to its ills, but as to their cure, or what is far better than cure, their prevention—is only what we should expect. What young, inexperienced, generous heart has not begun by being indignant at the contrasts, the sufferings, and imagined wrongs of humanity, and lent itself to the advocacy of nostrums for their cure, the adoption of which would only spread and aggravate the very ills it would so fondly extirpate. Yet these are the characters which in after life often learn to substitute evolution for revolution, and do most genuine good, because, upon investigation, they find that human society is not, as they at first supposed, composed of warring elements, but that each of its parts is mutually dependent upon the permanent prosperity of all. The country can not cease to retain kindly interest in Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, nor to expect to hear of them in the future; nor can the American people as a whole, without regard to party, fail to be deeply touched by the sweet, humble, loving home—the true palace of all the virtues—which the political campaign has revealed to the world, nor to pray that for many long, happy years to come it may be preserved."

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON AS A NEGRO APOLOGIST.

THE Washington *Bee* (Afro-American) calls Booker T. Washington, president of the famous Tuskegee Institute, "a money-making machine" for the institution, and "an Afro-American apologist." Whereupon the New York *Age* (Afro-American) declares:

"It is necessary to conduct his work at Tuskegee that Mr. Washington should be a money-making machine. He has 1,000 students under his care; he has 200 people on his pay-roll; he has to raise nearly every year $100,000 to keep his gigantic work in operation. The State of Alabama contributes but $3,000 to the work; all the remainder has to be raised in the North. The fact that he raises it and keeps the work going is his chief title to fame, and a glorious title it is."

The Age calls upon *The Bee* to define "apologist," saying:

"We suppose he [Editor Chase] means that Mr. Washington paints the race as it is and not as he wishes it was. We have reached the point where the loud-mouthed glorification of the race, to the utter obscuration of its shortcomings, should have a rest. We must be honest with ourselves. We are not all saints."

To which *The Bee* makes answer, in part, as follows:

"When this national apologist was in this city and made a speech, he said among other things at the Metropolitan Church that his school made all the tinware that was used, tubs; sold all the milk and butter that could be made, the best portion of the state printing was done at his school, and indeed they made and raised everything and sold all they made and raised. If what Professor Washington asserts be true, why is it necessary for him to travel throughout the United States like a national beggar misrepresenting the Afro-American to the more fortunate class of citizens? He is an Afro-American apologist in that he apologizes to the white people for the shortcomings of the Afro-American and misrepresents the race. If he told what the race is, and what the race can do, and not cite isolated cases detrimental to Afro-Americans to tickle the fancy of the Caucasian, we would say that he is a benefactor. No, sir. It is not what he tells disparagingly

GROVER: "I don't think the Senate will cross my trocha until after March 4th."—*The Post, Cincinnati.*

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of Afro-Americans as it is his sycophantic utterances to advance the personal ambition of Washington. . . .

"For the benefit of the philosopher of *The Age*, we define an apologist as being 'one who speaks or writes something in defense or extenuation of what appears to others wrong or unjustifiable, or of what may be liable to disapprobation. It may be an extenuation of what is not perfectly justifiable, or a vindication of what is or may be disapproved, but which the apologist deems to be right.' This is Mr. Washington's philosophy to-day. He is advocating a doctrine that depreciates the Afro-American in the estimation of the American white people and endeavoring to show that he is incapable of higher education; that the arts and sciences, emoluments of office should be subordinated to something or a scheme in which he is engaged to make him an industrial head, center, and foot, whereby he can fill his pockets by feasting upon the credulity of Afro-Americans, and appease the conceit and egotism of a few prejudiced Caucasians. . . .

"It is true we are not all saints, neither are we all failures or apologists, and if the Afro-American race did not have to contend with so many vacillating politicians, and men who are continually making apologies and defenses for those who wrong us daily, we would not have so much cause to complain."

PREVENTION OF ELEVATOR ACCIDENTS.

THE recent occurrence of one or two rather disquieting accidents to elevators in tall buildings moves *Engineering News* to discuss their causes. It comes to the conclusion that the development of high speed has run a little beyond that of efficient safety-devices; that is, the present appliances, while they will work well on the ordinary elevator, may fail when the speed is very great. After discussing the great importance of the elevator in the modern American city and giving details of some of the recent accidents, it goes on as follows:

"Returning to our statement above that the real cause of present troubles with passenger-elevators is the high speeds at which they are required to be run, we are far from saying that because of this fact present standards of speed should be lowered. The speed of 700 feet per minute, which is the highest now in use so far as we recall, is no more than is actually needed to give sufficiently prompt service to buildings fourteen or more stories in height. We do believe, however, that it is the duty of elevator-makers, and of the engineers who specify the requirements which elevator-makers must fill, to pay more attention to the matter of safety when such high speeds are required.

"The most fruitful direction in which to work, it appears to us, is in connection with the safety-devices on the car itself. We know of no good reason why every elevator-car should not be furnished with a brake, under control of the operator, by which the car could be stopped and held at any point of its travel quite independent of the operating mechanism. If this brake were interlocked with the operating-lever, or with some mechanism connected with the doors at the various landings, the car could be held absolutely in place at every stop, and the danger of its starting up or down while passengers are entering or leaving, either through accident to the machinery or through the carelessness of the operator, would be wholly done away with. It may also be noted that the common annoyance of cars creeping up or down on account of minute leaks when standing at a floor would be obviated by such an appliance.

"A word may be said here also concerning the provision of air-cushions at the bottom of elevator shafts. These were in quite general use a dozen years ago, and many remarkable tests were made with them, such as dropping a car several stories without injury to passengers. With the advent of buildings of twelve stories and upward the air-cushion idea appears to have been generally dropped. This, again, seems to us a mistake, for an air-cushion is not designed to catch a car falling freely from a height of a half-dozen stories or more. Other appliances on the car should prevent any such great speed as would be obtained by a free fall from such a height."

That the safety-clutch is not always efficient is shown by quoting some accidents where the clutches have released their hold immediately after getting it, letting the car fall the entire length of the shaft, only by stages instead of all at once. The conclusion runs as follows:

"It is a well-known principle in the operation of safety-devices of every sort that unless provision is made for their regular use or testing, they are very apt to be out of order and inoperative when the emergency comes which they are designed to meet. This is an inherent fault of the ordinary safety-attachment on an elevator-car. In the regular course of events it is never used during the entire life of the elevator, and it is, therefore, never certainly known whether it will operate effectively when an accident occurs which it is designed to meet. This affords another reason why the plan of having the safety-clutch operated by the elevator-boy at every stop of the car would furnish additional safety as compared with the present system."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THREE great powers—Platt, Quay, and Madden.—*The Republican, Springfield, Mass.*

WHAT a famous "new" journalist Ananias would have been!—*The Press, New York.*

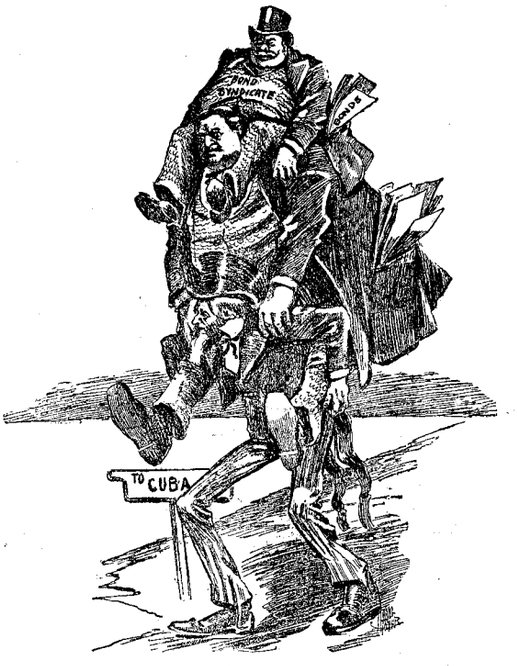
THE late Editor McCullagh invented the newspaper interview, but the art of denying the same was evolved by the politicians.—*The Post, Washington.*

THE Washington *Post* suggests that honest bank officials would go well with our present dish of "honest" money. The fact is mentioned for what it is worth.—*The Constitution, Atlanta.*

MORE WISDOM.—"Uncle Simon, what is a phenomenon?"

"A phenomenon is a man who gets so rich that he won't accept a pass on a railroad."—*The Record, Chicago.*

THE statistics of crime in 1896 do not improve the reputation of the past year as a rather dark period in our history, tho the record is not altogether unfavorable by comparison with previous years. There were 122 legal executions during the year and 131 lynchings, which is a rather startling commentary on the methods by which the law is executed and defied in this country. That neither lynchings nor legal executions serve to check the crime of murder is shown by the statement that there were no less than 10,652 murders committed during the year. This is a shocking exhibit.—*The Herald, Boston.*



UNCLE SAM SINBAD.

I always have a load to lug, an Old Man of the Sea:
I'm getting so accustomed that you hear no plaint from me.
It's either that darned Senate, of else the President,
That climbs upon my shoulders till I'm doubled up and bent.

But this time I am kicking. One to carry is enough.
He's the heaviest of heavyweights—to lug him's pretty tough.
But when he also has his own Old Fellow of the Sea,
It isn't fair to try to shift the old cuss on to me.

—*The Journal, New York.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

By an inexplicable blunder three articles which appeared in The Literary Digest last week were wrongly credited. They were Dr. Hale's article on "Another Year of Church Entertainments," Mr. Lusk's on "American Women in American Literature," and Montgomery Schuyler's review of Kipling as a poet. All should have been credited to *The Forum*.

REVIVAL OF MOZART IN PARIS.

THERE are signs of a decided change of fashion in music—at any rate "on the other side." Wagnerism seems for the time to have spent its force, and, as usual, the pendulum swings to the opposite extreme. A year or two ago Gluck's "Orphée" was revived and took the world by storm; to-day *tout Paris* has gone wild about Mozart. "Don Giovanni"—that "opera of operas"—after a generation of neglect has been performed to enraptured audiences at both opera-houses and on the same nights even. The revival is the event of the season and the subject of special articles in the principal reviews. Of these the most lively and suggestive is contributed by the veteran composer, Saint-Saens, to the *Revue de Paris* (December 1), from which we translate the following passages. He begins by rallying the Wagnerites:

WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART.

"They say that according to the faithful of Baireuth there is not a temple in the world—not even in Baireuth—wherein the rites of their religion can be properly performed; not a conductor, nor a leader, not a singer nor scene-painter, nor even a scene-shifter, who knows how to understand the works of The God. No representation is equal to His Thoughts. In a word, there is never '*that!*' The faithful are right—right a thousand times; they are only wrong in supposing Wagner is the sole exception to a general rule. For the works of others, demigods or mere mortals, '*that*' also has ceased to exist. The works of The God, indeed, are in a highly privileged situation. Thanks to the army of devotees who watch over them—like true believers at the tomb of Mahomet—they are, happily, alike for us and themselves, preserved from that fungoid growth which, under the lying name of 'tradition,' gradually spreads over works of the theater and at last renders them unrecognizable."

His point is, of course, that, above all others, Mozart's music must suffer to-day from false or inefficient interpretation. Anent this he writes as follows about the modern tenor:

"The suppression of the 'head voice' among the tenors has led to the habit of roaring out what should really be whispered in the ear, and declarations of love have become as the howlings of beasts in the slaughter-house. Heaven help the phrase that ends on a mezzo-voce note in an air that dies away in a soft murmur; phrase and air are doomed without appeal to a climax shrill with the peculiar charms of a locomotive announcing its arrival; and, instead of moving suavely to the close, it is compulsory to 'stop the time' in order to take breath and vociferate more at ease! As for movement in music, since the bicycle entered our manners, orchestral conductors have ceased to conduct; they 'pedal'; instead of beating the time, they 'beat the record' . . . Oh! no, this is not '*that!*'—beyond a doubt '*that!*' has ceased to be. . . . Imagine actors, even of great talent, having never played anything but Dumas, Sardou, and other modern prose-men, being set to play "*Le Misanthrope*" [Molière] offhand. . . . That would be highly curious and interesting; it would not be '*that!*' This is precisely what happens when the artists of the Opera and the Opera-Comique are suddenly called upon to interpret 'Don Giovanni.' They do their best, with all good-will. But how can they make up for the absence of the long initiation indispensable to grasp the secrets of a style in complete disaccord with that of our time? . . . To add faults of taste to works which exhibit no very pure taste in any detail is a trespass; to join faults of taste to the music of Mozart is a crime. That crime is daily committed with impunity. Never have I heard *Sarastro's* lovely air in 'The Enchanted Flute' without its being ruined by a horrible change at the end, which is not only bad taste but bad harmony; and never have I seen the public manifest the slightest aversion to such a monstrosity."

We conclude with the following striking note on Mozart's genius:

"They have told you, good people—and you have believed it—that Mozart's music is excellent as abstract music, but that not in those pages shall you find the language of musical drama; that his music sings, but does not *speak*. You believed this, blundering because you did not understand. The error was easy, moreover; his music is so perfect from a purely musical and vocal standpoint, so completely sufficing in itself, that we can admire without troubling about other matters. But, by a miracle of art, Mozart's music, which sings as others' music never sang, speaks as clearly as music can speak. In 'Don Giovanni' the justness and acuteness of the expression is not less admirable than the perfection of the form. . . . 'There is something of the Ionic column in Mozart,' once said Gounod, hitting off in a picturesque phrase that style which, compacted wholly of purity and charm, creates an impression of art analogous to that stirred in us by a Grecian antique."—*Translated for* The Literary Digest.

Petrarch and His Laura.—Here is another popular belief knocked on the head. Three fourths of those who have heard of him imagine Petrarch to have been a rather austere and "goody-goody" priest with a lofty admiration for a lovely "Laura," who, being married as well as lovely (he too being a priest severely true to his vow of celibacy), was lost to him forever; wherefore he poured out his soul in those incomparable sonnets, and died in the odor not only of sanctity but of perfervid romance. Such is the story as told in magazine articles, school-readers, popular miscellanies, and libraries of universal knowledge, *et hic genus omne*. The Prince de Valori, however, has been grubbing up the facts and publishing revelations in the *Nouvelle Revue* (November 15 and December 1). His articles are profoundly interesting to the student of letters and of men, but too long and too purely critical and documentary for quota-

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tion here. Suffice it that he shows Petrarch to have been a wily, selfish, vain, displayful worllding, and a libertine priest with many illicit loves, while the alleged Laura was a highly respectable commonplace dame and *mother of eleven children!* His main point, that Laura could not have been a married woman, he proves by internal evidence in the sonnets and elsewhere, quoting passages which are certainly incompatible with any theory but that which holds that Laura was not merely unmarried but very young. This new Petrarch is certainly more like the Petrarch pictured in Landor's "imaginary conversation" with Boccaccio, than the highly "proper" image of popular belief.

IBSEN'S NEW WORK.

EVERY other year, shortly before Christmas, Ibsen gives the world a new play. The one published last month in Copenhagen is entitled "John Gabriel Borkman," and preparations have already been made to give the English public a translation. In the mean time *The Saturday Review* gives an interesting description of the plot and the way in which it is handled. Here is the story:

HENRIK IBSEN.

"*Borkman* is a man who has risen by his industrial schemes to a very high social position, from which he has fallen into a penal servitude of five years, and a retirement in absolute, humiliating isolation, for already eight years more. As befits a Norwegian speculator, the dream of *Borkman* was to exploit the physical resources of his country, and, above all, to bring to light its mineral wealth. He sees a garden of the Hesperides in the bowels of the earth, if so strong an image be permissible—a garden which is longing to drop its golden fruit into the hands of man. The archaic Greek poet Pherecrates wrote a lost comedy of the 'Miners,' in which madmen went down to release the spirit of gold in the heart of the world. We know not whether Ibsen ever heard of this Attic comedy, but his conception of *Borkman* has recalled it to us. All the slumbering spirits of gold, the shrieking millions that cry to be released, these he hears in his dreams, and he longs to free them—by their means to hold the power their mintage would give him. On the character of *Borkman*, the gigantic swindler, foiled, humiliated, but, not wholly cast down, and on the passage of his brain through brooding disappointment to potent insanity, Ibsen has expended his highest efforts.

"But this is merely the background to a vivid and almost entertaining drama. When *Borkman* was condemned, the half-sister of *Mrs. Borkman*, *Ella Rentheim*, whose fortune *Borkman* was found to have left untouched, took the one child, the boy *Erhart*, to live with her. When the convict left prison, penniless, *Miss Rentheim* lent to the family a large house of hers outside Christiania. Here, for eight years, husband and wife have contrived never to meet. He inhabits the first floor; she and her son, whom she has taken away from *Miss Rentheim*, occupy the rooms on the ground floor. *Erhart* is now twenty-three, and is the object of *Mrs. Borkman's* most jealous solicitude; *Miss Rentheim* has never once made up her mind to visit the sinister family of her sister. *Borkman's* only visitor is *Vithelm Foldal*, a copying-clerk and poetaster, a figure at once farcical and pathetic, who clings to the man whom he used to worship, altho robbed by him of all his savings. Through the whole of the first act, which is played in *Mrs. Borkman's* drawing-room, the old financier is heard pacing up and down upon the echoing boards above. *Mrs. Borkman* says:

"It sometimes seems more than I can endure always to hear him up there, walking, walking. From the first thing in the morning to the last thing at night. And one hears every step so plainly! I have often felt as if I had a sick wolf up there, prowling up and down in his cage. Right over my head, too! Listen! There he goes. Up and down, up and down, the wolf is prowling.'

"During the first act, however, tho we are so ingeniously made conscious of the presence and of the disposition of the unseen *Borkman*, the interest is centered in the duel between the mother and the foster-mother for the love of *Erhart*. Each in turn has nurtured and guarded him; each fears no other danger for him than the poison of the other's presence; each has an ideal to which she desires him to rise. . . . But the young man, so long cloistered and sheltered, will know life at last, and the appeals of his mother for obedience, and those of his foster-mother for affection, nay, even those of his awakening father for support and sympathy in rehabilitating labor, come too late. *Erhart* is decoyed by life in rosier and more laughing forms than these, and he departs through the snow bound for southern lands and softer loves. No one is more skilful than Ibsen in these details, and the stage-effect by which these three old figures are left alone, gazing at one another in despair, while *Erhart's* silver sleighbells are heard, more and more distant, fading away through the winter night, should be singularly poignant and effective on the boards.

"There is less in 'John Gabriel Borkman' than in most of Ibsen's later works to distract the public and give his disciples mysterious airs. But one of the dramatist's old favorite themes returns here with unusual prominence. That *Borkman* brought vast ruin on the community and destroyed the comfort of thousands is in some measure condoned. With that, at all events, the law of his country has stringently and finally dealt, and in curious ingenuity the man himself is made the plausible defender of his own schemes. He has sailed in a war-balloon over the ranks of the enemy, and, if he did not conquer, and therefore has brought calamity on his own people, he meant to conquer, and to raise them all to affluence. This is the habitual excuse of the fraudulent speculator, and Ibsen is doubtless authorized in forcing this aspect of the case upon us. But Ibsen has never seemed to care much for the sorrows of communities; he is an individualist of the purest water, and what brings about the final and spiritual chastisement of *Borkman* is his sin to the individual *Ella*. She loved him utterly, and he loved her; yet, in order to gain financial power, in order to secure (as he supposed) the victory of his schemes, he abandoned her to a rival. This is the unpardonable fault, this is the 'sin against the Holy Ghost,' for which there can be no atonement made. And so, at last, when the metallic hand, the frosty, brazen fingers of Death, close upon *Borkman's* heart, in the thrilling final night scene among the pine-trees and the snow-drifts, it is his peculiar punishment that *Ella Rentheim*, the gray and dying shadow of the joy which might have been his, confounds his expiring senses by her cruel compassion. It is not his fraudulent offenses against society, it is not his ambition and his recklessness, which are the extreme ruin of *Borkman;* it is the coldness of his heart, his preference for the vague specters of the hidden gold over the warm and beating bosoms of mankind."

KATE FIELD'S body was cremated in San Francisco, December 27, and the ashes will be buried in the East. Floral tributes were sent to the ceremonies by Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland.

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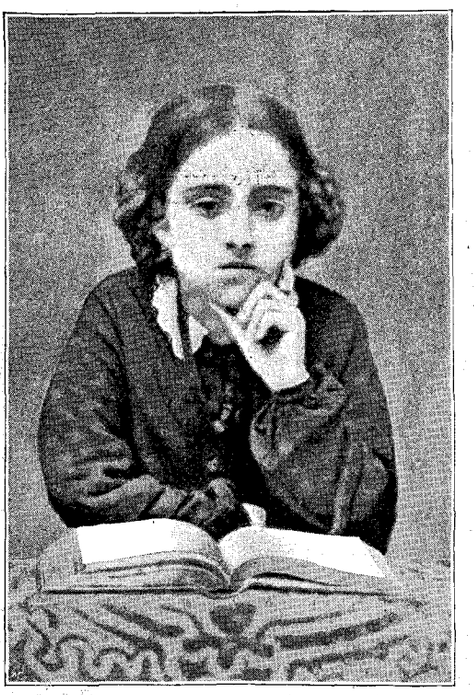
REMINISCENCES OF A GREAT OPERA CONDUCTOR.

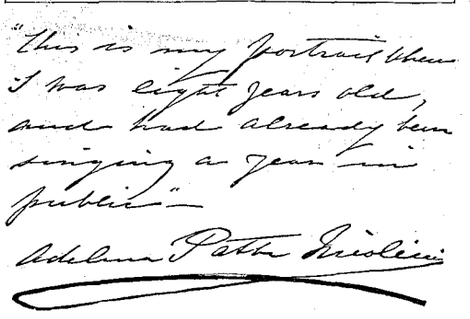
"MY Reminiscences," by Luigi Arditi, the world-known conductor of opera, is a decidedly amusing specimen of the class of book it belongs to. It is sublimely egotistical, a wholly naïve revelation of the author's character, and above all of his amazing and cynical belief in the efficacy of flattery as an all-sufficing universal salve. Arditi's function seems, indeed, to be, in the main, to praise everybody, great and small, known and unknown; but who was to praise Arditi? This task is performed by the Baroness von Zedlitz, in an "introduction," and an interminable array of "notes." She corrects his modest self-forgetfulness at every opportunity. Does he omit to remember the presentation of a jewelled baton (he was apparently the recipient of hundreds), she repairs the lapse in an unctuous aside.

There are a good many American reminiscences; in fact more than half the book consists of them, and some of the best written and brightest pages are to be found in the extracts from letters written by Arditi's wife, who is a daughter of William S. Warwick, of Richmond, Va., and who shows a better command of the pen than either her husband or his editress. It was in New York, curiously enough, that Arditi first met Patti, then "a little dark-eyed, roguish maiden, with red pursed-up lips, and quick, rippling laughter":

"The first time I ever set eyes on Adelina was in New York, when she and her mother visited the hotel at which I lived, in order to eat the macaroni, which was always excellently prepared by an Italian *chef* of renown; and her determined little airs and manners then already showed plainly that she was destined to become a ruler of men.

"Mme. Salvador Patti, *veuve* Barili, Adelina's mother, was anxious that I should hear the child sing, and so she brought her little daughter to my rooms one day. Bottesini and I were highly amused to see the air of importance with which the tiny songstress first selected a comfortable seat for her doll in such proximity that she was able to see her while singing, and then, having said, 'Là, ma bonne petite, attends que ta maman te chante quelque chose de jolie' ['There! my little dear, listen while mama sings you something pretty!'], she demurely placed her music on the piano, and asked me to accompany her in the rondo of 'Somnambula.'





"How am I to give an adequate description of the effect which that child's miraculous notes produced upon our enchanted senses? Perhaps if I say that both Bottesini and I wept genuine tears of emotion, tears which were the outcome of the original and never-to-be-forgotten impression her voice made when it first stirred our innermost feelings, that may, in some slight measure, convince my readers of the extraordinary vocal power and beauty of which the little Adelina was, at that tender age, possessed. We were simply amazed, nay, electrified, at the well-nigh perfect manner in which she delivered some of the most difficult and varied arias without the slightest effort or self-consciousness.

"Having heard such artists as Bosio, Grisi, Sontag, Alboni, and many other great singers, including her own mother, in the prime and *apogee* of their careers, and having, so to speak, been born on the stage (since Mme. Salvador Patti was singing 'Norma' upon the very night of Adelina's birth), her extraordinarily impressionable nature turned to music and melody as naturally as a babe seeks its mother's lips in the first perfect kiss of life.

"Little Adelina's vivacity when quite a tiny girl was remarkable. Nothing ever escaped her notice, and if she observed curious mannerisms in any one, years afterward she would remember them and imitate them perfectly. She could enter the room as bright as a ray of sunshine, all smiles and sweetness; but if any one had had the misfortune to ruffle the pretty brows or thwart My Lady Wilful, her dark eyes would flash, her tiny fist would contract with anger, and clouds would speedily gather across the surface of her laughing face and burst forth in torrents of tears almost as quickly as a flash of lightning.

"I remember, one day, Mme. Salvador Patti came to consult with me with regard to the score of an opera that was in my possession. My little enchantress had accompanied her mother as far as the door, but there she lingered irresolutely, looking as tho she were 'angry with the whole house.' Altho I was not aware that I had in any way vexed her, she suddenly conceived the notion of venting her ire on me. I was seated at my desk, pouring forth an effusion of music to a young lady of whom I was deeply enamored at the time, and had valiantly struggled through and reached the last bars of the dedication in question, when, without further ado, she ran up to my table, raised herself on tiptoe, and turned the inkstand completely over on my manuscript, exclaiming in quick, peevish tone, '*Cosa fai tu brutto!*' ['I do that because you're a brute!']

"The burst of temper was all over in a moment (so, indeed, was my MS.), and after the satisfaction of having carefully watched the ink trickle leisurely on to my landlady's carpet, she smiled roguishly, showing her white teeth, and danced out of the room, looking back at me, her dark, lustrous eyes full of lurking mischief, as tho nothing whatever had happened, despite her mother's profuse and reiterated apologies.

"Such a little tyrant was Adelina Patti when I first knew her. But if a poor hungry child had crept up to her, and had begged for a silver piece in order to get a loaf of bread, or if two little frozen hands had been outstretched in search of warmth and comfort, the little dark-eyed nightingale would have helped and soothed that forlorn infant with her own slender means, with her warm-hearted, childish kisses, and her simple words of endearment; she would have given her best-loved pet or her favorite doll away if it could have been the means of restoring smiles to a little tear-stained face, or happiness to an aching heart."

The recent collapse of the Mapleson Opera Company gives point to numerous references to the triumphs and defeats of that impresario, and the ruinous rivalry he carried on so pluckily with the late Mr. Abbey. Here is one of several sketch-notes of Mapleson:

"Mapleson was, or rather is, gifted with rare amenity and amiability of manner. He was seldom out of humor; he knew exactly how to manage his artists, and, what was better, his creditors. There is an old saying to the effect that 'La plus belle femme ne peut donner que ce qu'elle a'; and I am of the opinion, that if we change sex, and say, 'le plus bel homme,' etc., the saying would apply admirably to my jovial friend the Colonel.

"I have known *prime donne* enter his office infuriatedly, vowing they would not depart from his presence without a 'little check,' or hard cash, and these same irate ladies would sally forth, after waiting his leisure for some considerable time, with

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their angry looks transformed to absolute serenity, and actually feeling, to all appearance, as tho Mapleson were conferring a considerable favor upon them by continuing to owe them their hard-earned salaries. His manner was quite irresistible; there never lived the man whose suave, gentle art in calming the irrepressible creditor was more conspicuous or effective. To do him every justice, he paid his debts when he had money; but when the safe was empty, he knew how to rid himself of tiresome and embarrassing duns with remarkable graciousness and admirable tact, never letting people into the secret of his financial difficulties, or allowing them to depart uneasy at heart with regard to the sum owed to them. This was an art in itself; but a fact of far greater importance is that Mapleson was, unlike E. T. Smith, a musician."

Arditi for years has been extremely bald. He once succeeded in getting a check cashed in this city by showing the bank-cashier the back view of his head by way of recognition. Rossini also was bald, out of which fact arose the following incident:

"I remember once I had rendered him [Rossini] a slight service, and calling on him one afternoon I found him alone. Rossini was effusive in his reiterated thanks to me, and seemed anxious to prove his gratitude in a more material manner. He glanced round the room for a moment, and caught sight of a few wigs that had been placed on stands on the chiffonier.

"'I am sorry, Arditi,' he exclaimed, 'that I can not give you an actual proof of my gratitude; but if you would like to possess one of my wigs, you can take any color that you fancy would suit you.'"

Rossini's readiness is prettily shown in this, from a letter written by Mrs. Arditi:

"At last I have met the great man Rossini, and hasten to tell you how he impressed me. To begin from the beginning. Luigi has, of course, met him several times, but on Friday last (my lucky day) a *soirée* was given, to which I was invited. The Baroness de X—— promised to present me, and she called in the morning to consult with me about my toilet. As you know, I am in mourning for my dear mother, and intended to wear a black tulle dress, with a white camelia in my hair. The baroness told me my dress would do admirably, but a *married* woman could not go to a *soirée* with only a camelia in her hair. I submitted to the inevitable, and was trotted off to a famous milliner on the Boulevard de l'Opéra to buy a wreath, for that is the height of fashion in Paris just now. I considered this wreath most unbecoming, but nevertheless I wore it without a murmur. When we arrived in the presence of the *maestro* I thought him the queerest-looking old thing I had ever seen. Such a quaint, ungainly figure; such sharp, piercing eyes; such a vivacious, quick manner with it all, that I was quite taken back for a moment. Rossini looked me up and down, bowed low with a pleasant smile, and said:

"'Now I realize why Arditi composed "Il Bacio"!' ('The Kiss.')

"Of course he paid me a great compliment, to which I curtsied; but I could not resist the temptation of giving him a pert answer.

"'I never knew, Maestro,' I retorted—the words were out ere I had hardly realized it—'that a composer or conductor ever required an excuse for writing about or giving a *bacio!* . . .'

"Rossini was not surprised. He merely patted me on the back after my little outburst, and said, 'Brava, l'Americana!'

"The party was a brilliant one. All Paris was there, and not only the *élite* and really *beau monde*, but also all the best artists, who vied with one another to do honor to their illustrious host. The music, as you can imagine, was quite a revelation; there was plenty of mental food, plenty of wit and repartee, but refreshments *none*, not even a glass of water, which I thought hard on the singers."

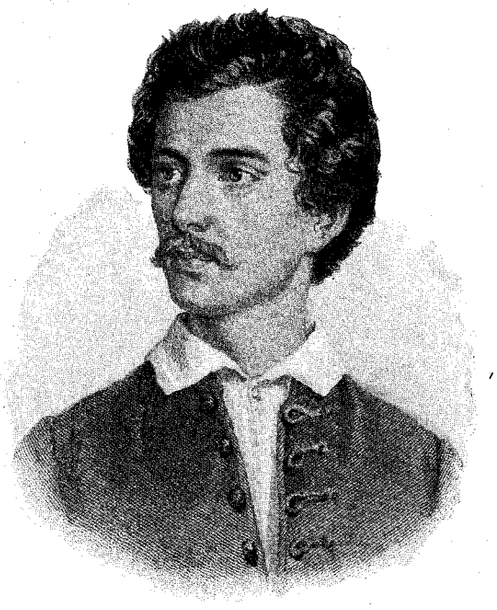
This valse-song, "Il Bacio" ("The Kiss") is almost as well and widely known as "Home, Sweet Home," itself. Arditi sold it to Cramer *with three other compositions* for only £50, and has never made another cent out of it. But after a quarter of a century's popularity the English copyright and plates were sold for £650, while the French publisher made a fortune out of it and built a palatial house of business into the bargain. Such is the difference between composer and publisher! Of its popularity here is a ludicrous story, which the composer tells against himself:

"*À propos* of Philadelphia, a funny incident occurs to me. I was walking through the 'Quaker City' one afternoon when I heard my poor 'Il Bacio' valse being played in such a drawling, funereal *tempo*, on a decrepit hand-organ, that I made a rush for the wretch who was massacring my music, and remonstrated with him vehemently. He coolly told me if I did not approve of the *tempo* I could play it myself, with which impertinent suggestion I immediately complied. At that moment I espied one or two members of our company who were strolling in my direction, and seizing the handle of the organ I began to grind out the air, to their intense astonishment coupled with roars of laughter.

"By this time a crowd had collected around us, and I was being looked upon as a harmless musical lunatic, who had escaped from his keeper. I was not to be thwarted, however, so I played the tune to the bitter end, and then sauntered on, despite the shouts and comments of the crowd."

HUNGARY'S GREAT POET.

HUNGARY'S great struggle for freedom in the thirties produced a great triumvirate: Kossuth, the orator; Deák, the statesman; and Petöfi, the poet, the inspiration of the movement, the man of the people. Thirty-four translations of his



Petöfi Sándor

works have appeared in Germany, four in France, and others still in Belgium, Poland, Italy, and Sweden. Grimm says he "will rank among the greatest poets of all times and all tongues." Yet but one small volume of his verse has been translated into English (by Sir John Bowring) and he is practically unknown either in England or America. Two volumes of Magyar songs, containing altogether about 225 of Petöfi's songs, were translated by William N. Loew, of this city, but are out of print.

Petöfi's attractive personality, his romantic life, and his mysterious death form the theme of an interesting article in *Temple Bar*. Petöfi was born in 1823, when the Magyar language was fast disappearing. The development which it received during the revival of national consciousness so enriched it that a few years ago a great French Orientalist said: "No language can compete with the Magyar for perfection of construction and sonorousness." We quote from *The Temple Bar* article, by Jessie Douglass Montgomery, the life-story of Petöfi, the patriot poet of that era:

"His father was only a butcher, but was in Magyar law

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nobilis, or free landowner. When Alexander was only fifteen his father was nearly ruined by an overflow of the Danube; but great efforts were made to complete the boy's education. He, however, showed no application, spent his time in scribbling verses, and was expelled from school. Resenting his father's well-deserved rebukes, he ran away from home, and being struck with 'stage fever,' became errand-boy at a theater in Pesth, and at seventeen seems to have sunk to the level of a street arab, begging his bread.

"He next enlisted, but found military discipline not much to his liking; he continued writing poetry and indulging in dreams of a republic, till his regiment was ordered to Croatia where he fell ill, and a kindly army doctor procured his discharge. He then went to Pápa, ostensibly to study; but tho he read largely it was in a purely desultory fashion. He chiefly distinguished himself by writing and reciting poems to his fellow students, among whom was Jokai, the well-known novelist. He made several unsuccessful attempts as an actor; his genius was lyric rather than dramatic; he was too completely filled by one idea at a time to enable him to analyze, combine, and subordinate single interests to a harmonious whole. An idea was to him as living as a person; it mastered him, not he it.

"Then Petöfi tried literature; he copied, he translated, he sent small poems to the newspapers. Having fallen to the lowest depths of obscure poverty, hungry, and homeless, he met an old schoolfellow, who shared with him his whole fortune of two gulden, till at length a Pesth journal consented to employ him; he had to travel thither on foot, his sole possession his precious manuscripts and the one gulden his friend had given him; and so, unknown, poverty-stricken, shabby, without friends, and only twenty-one years old, he reached the capital, where, in five short years, he was to achieve a position till then unattained by any Magyar poet.

"He betook himself at once to Vorösmarty, then at the height of his fame. He received the shabby youth coldly, and was not disposed to listen to his poems. Petöfi, however, nothing daunted, began to read, and, after listening a while in silence, Vorösmarty exclaimed: 'You are the first lyrical poet Hungary has produced.' From that moment a relation honorable to both sprang up between the two poets, and Vorösmarty with true generosity at once presented Petöfi to the National Literary Union, which enrolled him as honorary member, and defrayed the expense of publishing his first collection of poems, and from that time 'he rained songs.' A contemporary thus describes this period: 'Petöfi awoke one morning to find himself Hungary's most popular poet. Wherever he went the people were singing his songs. He went to bed at night hearing them, and when he awoke in the morning the people were singing them in the streets.' Publishers and editors besieged him; he was fêted at banquets, welcomed with torchlight processions, greeted by the soldiers with cries of 'Eljen!' (Hail!) and when he appeared in the very theater from which he had been hissed as an unsuccessful actor the whole audience rose to receive him, and greeted him with ringing cheers.

"In 1847 Petöfi married Julia Szendrey, with whom he lived happily for the short year and ten months of life which remained to him, and by whom he had one son.

"As was to be expected, he greeted the revolution of 1848 with enthusiasm, made patriotic speeches in the street, stood for election in the reformed Diet, and issued the first newspaper published independently of censorship. He joined the insurgents and was present at several battles, showing the greatest coolness and intrepidity. General Bem appointed him his *aide-de-camp* and secretary, and after the battle of Mühlbach decorated him with his own hand.

"At the terrible slaughter at Segesvár Petöfi was certainly present. The Russians turned the Hungarian flank and trampled down the insurgents in a wild cavalry charge. Friend and foe to the number of five hundred were thrown into a common grave. Petöfi was last seen among the staff just before the final onslaught, and, living or dead, he was never seen again, for his body was not found."

Several short extracts are published in the article to show Petöfi's passionate love for liberty. We give one rather gruesome one here:

"I bear in my heart one love above all other;
But this love is holy, and cleaves to no outward form.
She whom I love is divine, the exiled goddess,
Liberty! Alas! it is but in dreams of night
To my longing eyes she unveils her charms;
But almost each night she blesses me,
With ever the same fair dream.
This very day she crossed my path,
In a land of many flowers;
I knelt at her feet, I breathed my ardent love,
To pluck a flower I bent, and put forth my hand.
But behind me stood the headsman;
With his blood-stained ax he struck me;
My head fell into my outstretched hand;
I offered that in lieu of the flower."

Petöfi's estimate of Shakespeare was expressed in the following extravagant style:

"'Shakespeare alone is half of the whole world. Before his time creation was incomplete, and when God created him he said: "Behold, now, mankind! if ye have hitherto doubted my existence or my power, doubt no longer." Shakespeare stole from nature all her beauty; we only painfully glean from between the stubble what he was pleased to leave behind, or what he considered beneath him to gather.'"

Tolstoï and Music.—Count Tolstoï (says *The Evening Post*) is fond of music, "but refuses to attend any entertainment for which an admission fee is demanded. A member of the Bohemian Quartet of Vienna relates that last season he attended one of their concerts at Moscow, remaining, however, in the artist room as a special guest. He afterward invited the club to play at his house and sent his own sleigh for them. They were treated to a splendid dinner, with the best of wines, while the count and his two handsome daughters contented themselves with a few vegetarian dishes. After the club had played quartets by Haydn, Schubert, and Beethoven, the count, who speaks German slowly but correctly, gave them some of his opinions on music and other things. 'I love music passionately,' he said. 'It is erroneously said that because I wrote the "Kreutzer Sonata" I did not admire that piece. Nothing could be more unjust to me than doubting my great love of music. Beethoven, old Haydn, and Schubert are my favorites. Everything written since Beethoven, in Russia as well as elsewhere, is a mere hill compared to a Chimborazo.' Before the musicians departed he gave each of them an amateur photograph with his autograph. He has never allowed a professional photographer to take his picture."

NOTES.

The St. James Gazette says that Queen Victoria will personally dictate and revise a biography of herself which will appear in 1897.

GEORGE W. CABLE is to become editor of *Current Literature*, suspending his newly begun little magazine, *The Symposium*.

The Chap Book will assume January 15 the form of the English literary weeklies, having, so the publishers say, "long since ceased to desire comparison with the numerous obvious imitations" of it in its present form.

A WRITER in *The Bookman* states, on the authority of a correspondent in India, that Mr. Rudyard Kipling's stories are fairly popular in the barrack-rooms in that country, but his barrack-room ballads and other poems are not cared for.

THE new novel by Sienkiewicz, entitled "Quo Vadis," is in its sixth edition, tho it has been issued only about two months. In many of the cities in the United States it is said by *The Bookman* to be the best-selling novel now in the book-stores.

OH, these ministers' sons! The Rev. Dr. Crane wrote a book on "Popular Amusements" in 1869, in which he warned the world that "novel-reading has become one of the great vices of our age," and advised his readers, in italics too, "if you have but little time for reading" to "spend none of it on works of fiction." And it is his own son who has written "The Red Badge of Courage."

HERE is one way of manufacturing news which "enterprising" dailies resort to, according to the New York *Sun*: "A local news-agent of New York went the other day to a plumber and told him that a story was to be written for the Sunday papers about the finding of a forty-thousand-dollar diamond bracelet. It was to be found in a certain house in the slums, in a certain kind of box, that the plumber was to find it and promptly return it to the owner. Then the news-agent asked the plumber whether he would vouch for the truth of the story. The plumber was amused, and, in consideration of the free advertising he would receive, agreed to stand up to the story. On Sunday the story came out in two of the metropolitan papers. One had a picture of the necklace extending across a page, with big letters and a most circumstantial account of the whole affair. The other had a column or two about it and many exciting details. Some of these, however, hurt the feelings of the plumber, and he 'peached.'"

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SCIENCE.

EXTRAORDINARY WILL-O-THE-WISPS.

THE phenomenon variously known as will-o'-the-wisp or jack-o'-lantern, consisting of a wandering or elusive light, generally seen in a graveyard or marshy place, was formerly relegated to the domain of superstition by scientific men; but authentic, tho rare, observations becoming multiplied, it is now generally believed to be caused by the issue of some spontaneously inflammable gas, probably a product of the decay of organic matter. Last summer the phenomena were witnessed on a large scale and over a long period of time in a French seaport, and we are so fortunate as to have a detailed account of them from an eye-witness, a doctor of science, M. A. Bleunard, who writes to *La Nature* (Paris, December 19) the narrative that we translate below. Says Dr. Bleunard:

"The phenomenon known as 'will-o'-the-wisp' appears so rarely that its existence has been doubted by some scientists. It is observed most frequently in graveyards and in muddy channels. In graveyards, where the gas escapes from the soil without traversing a layer of water, the will-o'-the-wisp takes the form of a long flame; in the water the gas escapes in bubbles that take fire on reaching the air, producing, when the air is calm, white wreaths of phosphoric anhydrid. These phenomena can be reproduced artificially with all their characteristics by burying in moist soil, or by throwing into the water, some calcium phosphid, a substance prepared by causing phosphorus vapor to pass over red-hot lime. Under the action of the water, the phosphid gives off the gases hydrogen and hydrogen phosphid, which inflame spontaneously on coming into contact with the oxygen of the air. The white rings are due to the combustion of the phosphorus, which gives rise to phosphoric anhydrid, a white powder that takes the form of wreaths. The formation of wreaths is due solely to the issue of the smoke through the circular opening made by the bubble in issuing from the water. All smoke, while escaping suddenly through a circular hole, forms similar wreaths.

"I had occasion, during the months of August and September last, to observe some very numerous and intense will-o'-the-wisps in the port of Croisic (Loire-Inférieure). During several evenings, especially about the middle of August, the production of will-o'-the-wisps became so abundant and manifested itself with so much energy that the phenomenon was noticed by all the bathers and sailors on the quays. The sailors were particularly astonished, for these will-o'-the-wisps were entirely new to them. The captain of the port of Croisic, altho he had lived many years in the place, said that this was the first time in his life that he had ever seen these singular lights. It is unnecessary to add that both bathers and sailors gave the most fantastic explanations of the phenomenon.

"I owe it to the truth to confess that at first I thought it was a trick of some chemist, who was amusing himself by throwing into the sea sticks of calcium phosphid; but this hypothesis was not admissible. The bubbles were so large that to produce them there would have been required sticks of huge dimensions, not found in commerce. Besides, the will-o'-the-wisps reappeared every evening and over a considerable extent of water, so that it would have been necessary to undergo a large expense, quite disproportionate to a simple practical joke. I never saw any one throw the smallest object into the sea. Finally, all my doubts were removed by the fact that the bubbles of gas, which were very large in August, during the season of thunder-storms, became smaller and smaller during September as the temperature fell. Toward the 20th of September, when the phenomenon ceased, only very small bubbles appeared, tho perhaps they were more numerous and scattered over a very great surface. It was then necessary to conclude that the productive cause of the phosphureted hydrogen underwent variations corresponding to the changes of temperature and electric state of the atmosphere. Just as certain ferments decompose mineral and organic bodies rich in sulfur and produce sulfureted hydrogen, so there must exist in the waters of the port of Croisic ferments hitherto unknown, capable of decomposing phosphates and organic substances rich in phosphorus, setting free phosphureted hydrogen. Now we know how atmospheric conditions act on ferments. On certain days, especially during thunder-storms, milk sours with prodigious rapidity and meat also spoils in a few hours.

"I will close by giving some details regarding the production of the will-o'-the-wisps. These were very large and reproduced on a large scale the well-known experiment of bubbles of phosphureted hydrogen obtained by the action of water on calcium phosphid. I observed plainly the formation of the white fumes of phosphoric anhydrid, and the characteristic odor of garlic. Wreaths were not produced, because of the constant agitation of the air.

"The bubbles occurred principally in the two basins that adjoin the fish-market, whence the refuse is often cast into the water, especially the heads of sardines. They rose somewhat in all parts of these basins, but specially in certain localities where the tide would heap up the refuse. This part of the port of Croisic is very clean and contains no mud. The bubbles sometimes reached an enormous size. I saw flashes so bright that the whole port was illuminated as if by lightning. I noticed sometimes, but quite rarely, regular series of bubbles in a straight line, as if the substance from which the bubbles were escaping were carried along by the current. Some persons, I should say, believed that the bubbles were due to the putrefaction of large jellyfish, then quite abundant. The production of the will-o'-the-wisps was coincident generally with the phosphorescence of the sea, another phenomenon quite distinct from it and having quite another origin. I have, nevertheless, about the middle of September, seen will-o'-the-wisps when the sea presented no trace of phosphorescence.

"Experiments in which organic matter rich in phosphorus, such as sheep's brain, was allowed to decay under water gave negative results as far as the production of phosphureted hydrogen was concerned. This was due to the absence of organic ferments, whose presence is necessary to determine the formation of phosphureted hydrogen. These ferments are probably very rare, and exist only in special conditions yet unknown.

"My intention was to obtain these ferments from the port of Croisic at the time when the production of the will-o'-the-wisps was at its maximum. It would have been necessary to collect the substance that generated the bubbles, and this operation, unfortunately, could not be carried out this year. I hope that the same phenomena will reappear next year and that, forewarned and provided with the necessary apparatus, I shall be able to collect the phosphorificative ferments."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Vaccination in England.—The recent majority report of the British Royal Commission on vaccination, which those who favor that measure have generally construed to be favorable to their contentions, is regarded, on the contrary, by anti-vaccinationists as an indorsement of their views. Says *The Vaccination Inquirer* (London, October 1):

"Throughout the report there is not one word that conveys or constitutes or implies, directly or indirectly, any shadow of claim to absolute protection. So much of the immortal Jenner has perished everlastingly. . . . The minority, in fact, aver that it is no longer necessary even to debate the question of absolute protection, for 'those and numerous other examples suffice to prove, what we believe is no longer disputed by any one, that severe and fatal smallpox occurs in those who have been successfully vaccinated.'* Yet that absolute protection claim was urged right up to the inception of the commission, and even beyond; and doubtless it would have continued to be urged in the British medical press and elsewhere, had it not been that it confessed its sins and expired in the commission-room, and is duly damned in the report. . . . In fact, as the minority put it, 'the protection now claimed by those who assert such protection is relative, not absolute, temporary and not permanent.' . . .

"That this does not amount to a complete accordance with our view of vaccination and its value we of course admit. But that it is a very splendid victory over the great army of quacks . . . we do most entirely affirm and maintain."

*Quotation from the Commissioner's report.

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SEMAPHORE SIGNALS IN THE NEW NAVY.

AN account is contributed to *The Illustrated American*, December 12, by D. F. St. Clair, of the system of semaphore signals invented for the United States navy by Lieut. Bradly A. Fiske. The system is already in use, and it is thought will be of the utmost advantage in the manipulation of a fleet in the midst of action. The device, according to Mr. St. Clair,

"is a system of arms or semaphores attached to the mast, the first one made having just been put aboard the flagship *New York*. These half-arms, four in number, are 6 feet in length and 6 inches in breadth. From each of these arms depends a large

By courtesy of *The Illustrated American*.

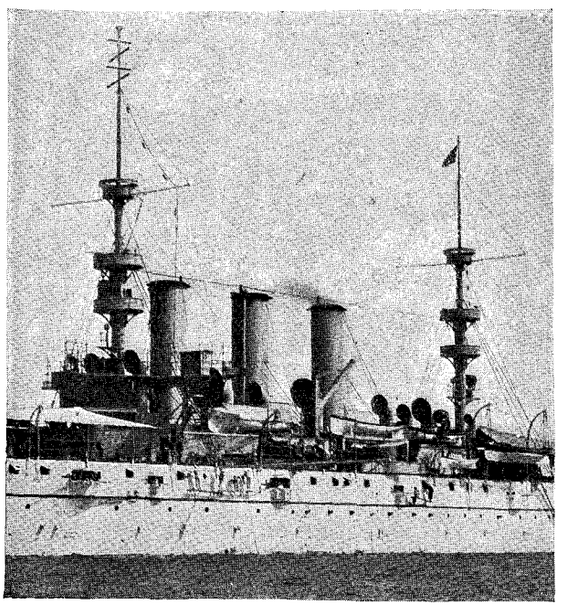
THIS MEANS "INDIANA, CLEAR FOR ACTION."

magnet, and from the magnets run wires to a battery and keyboard situated in any part of the ship the commander may desire.

"During the cruise the keyboard should be arranged upon the bridge—during battle, in the commander's turret. By simply pressing a button on the keyboard a current is sent up to the magnet, drawing it down, and therefore drawing down the semiphore to which it is attached.

"These arms when not signaling closely hug the iron mast. When one of them is pulled down to an angle of 45° it counts 1; to an angle of 90° it counts 2. Every letter in the alphabet is represented by one or more figures. The operator does not touch the figures, but the letters upon the keyboard, each letter bringing its figures out on the arms. The operation is just as simple as work on a typewriter.

"The words are spelled out by the letters, and combinations are arranged for intervals, as will be seen on the diagram.



By courtesy of *The Illustrated American*.

SEMAPHORE SIGNALING ON THE "NEW YORK."

When numerals are to be employed, a preliminary signal, '1,112,' is made, and when the message is fully comprehended, '1,111' is signaled.

"For instance, if the admiral should give this order, '*Indiana*, clear for action,' the commander of that vessel would read the above semaphores from the mast of the flagship *New York* just as fast as he can make the letters upon the typewriters, or just as fast as the commander on the *Indiana* can read them with his glasses. These signals can be read at a long distance in clear weather—about as far as the mast of the ship can be seen (which is seven to eight miles)—with a good glass, and a great deal farther than flags can be read.

"During a battle the mast is the last thing to disappear in smoke. If the admiral is not able to make the hulls of his ships out in the smoke he can nearly always see their masts. If he has an understanding with the commander of each vessel before they enter the engagement that a certain letter is to stand on the semiphores to denote the ship by the constant pressure of a button, he can often note the position of his ships after they have been lost in the smoke.

"It may be said that the masts are in great danger of being shot down by the big guns, which is true; but the big ships carry three masts, and a machine can very well be placed on each of them before the ship goes into action. These masts, being iron, are secure against the short-range rapid-fire guns. But there is comparatively so little smoke with the new powder, and it settles so rapidly, that communication can be carried on very rapidly among the ships, and smokeless oil is taking the place of coal in the furnaces.

"Mr. Fiske's invention lacks a good deal of being a perfect means of communication among ships under the circumstances of battle, but it is such a vast improvement over the old way of signaling that it is full of great possibilities.

"The flagship will no longer expose itself to the brunt of the battle, as it now does; the fleets will maneuver much faster; the big ships will be warned of torpedoes in time to avoid them, for what one ship does not see another may, and signal a warning to it."

A HISTORIAN'S ATTACK ON SCIENCE.

THE address of Prof. Woodrow Wilson at the Princeton sesquicentennial celebration—one of the most noteworthy orations on that interesting occasion—contained in its concluding paragraphs certain strictures on the methods and achievements of science. The professor held that, great as these methods and achievements are, the former may be carried into spheres where they do not belong, and the latter are in danger of being overestimated in this utilitarian age. His plea for the ideal center of learning, where calm thinkers may sit apart from the busy toilers, increasing our stock of knowledge without contact with the world, has been greatly applauded by students of literature and philosophy, but scientific men have been inclined to take umbrage at it, and to protest against what they regard as an obsolete, if not quite medieval, point of view. The scientists' opinion is well set forth (*Science*, December 18) by Prof. J. McKeen Cattell, as follows:

"Professor Wilson holds that the scientific spirit of the age is 'doing us a great disservice, working in us a certain great degeneracy,' that the limitations of science are known to its own masters, who 'have eschewed sense and confined themselves to sensation.' He is indeed prepared to acknowledge certain achievements of science, but for him 'the scientist' seems to be the man who invents the steam-engine or the sewing-machine. The practical applications of physical science have, it is true, reformed the world. . . . They have made possible a civilization in which each man may have not only physical well-being, but also time and means for thought and culture. But I believe that science has done more than this; it has not only given opportunity for education and culture, it also offers the best means of culture and the truest standpoint from which to view the world. Keats might see no beauty in the rainbow after its causes had been explained to him, and Professor Wilson may think Phœbus and his horses a nobler conception than those of modern astronomy. But the man of science does not find that the beauty of the world becomes less as he learns more of its order.

"Skepticism, pessimism, and the like are much older than the present century; they do not result from scientific study, as Professor Wilson claims, but are rather literary products. It is not the student of science, but Professor Wilson, who 'cowers' 'in an age of change.' If, as Professor Wilson says, classical studies make a boy a gentleman, scientific studies may make him a man. The present writer does not undervalue classical studies, but finds the difficulty to be that in a college such as Princeton the

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work with grammar and dictionary is a somewhat trivial science, and the student does not go on far enough to appreciate classical literature and art or to undertake the scientific study of the causes of the development of civilization. But Professor Wilson holds that science should confine itself to counting the chemical elements and becomes a 'noxious, intoxicating gas' when its methods are applied to the study of the development of society.

"Views such as Professor Wilson offers on the limitations and evil effects of science seem like a survival from the denominational college of fifty years ago, and I regard it as unfortunate that they should have been presented in an official address at the inauguration of Princeton University."

CAN WE GET GOLD FROM THE SEA?

IT seems to be generally acknowledged that the sea is full of gold—billions of dollars' worth of it; but scientific men usually laugh at any suggestion that the metal can be extracted cheaply enough to make the enterprise commercially profitable. The recent attempt of the Australian mining expert, Professor Liversidge, to calculate the exact value of the precious metal that is dissolved in the ocean's water has revived interest in the subject. A correspondent of *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (December 19) thinks that it would do no harm to try a few experiments. He says:

"Let us assume, then, that the gold is there. It makes no difference whether the ocean is tending toward concentrating or precipitating, gaining or losing from old accumulations. Nor does it make so very much difference what the average tenor is, since the 'ore' is inexhaustible. It must be, in all probability, less than a grain a ton, and any enterprising arithmetician may figure out how many tons there are in so many billions of cubic miles of sea water—or whatever the geographers estimate it at. It would be regarded as a soluble salt, so that the problem is not on a par with the catching of finely divided precious metal and amalgam floating in the creeks far below mills, as has been noted occasionally as a matter of curiosity. . . .

"Here seems to be an opportunity for a very interesting series of experiments, with the same alluring and limitless possibilities as are conceivable in the rival field of alchemy. The suggestion is offered—free, gratis, for nothing—that a careful test be made as to the practicability of extracting any of this sea-water gold by amalgamation. It looks easy enough to try it, the apparatus required being of the simplest; but to carry out such tests in a way to prove anything will be found to demand the most refined methods of assay or wet analysis, joined to the practical experience of the millman. . . .

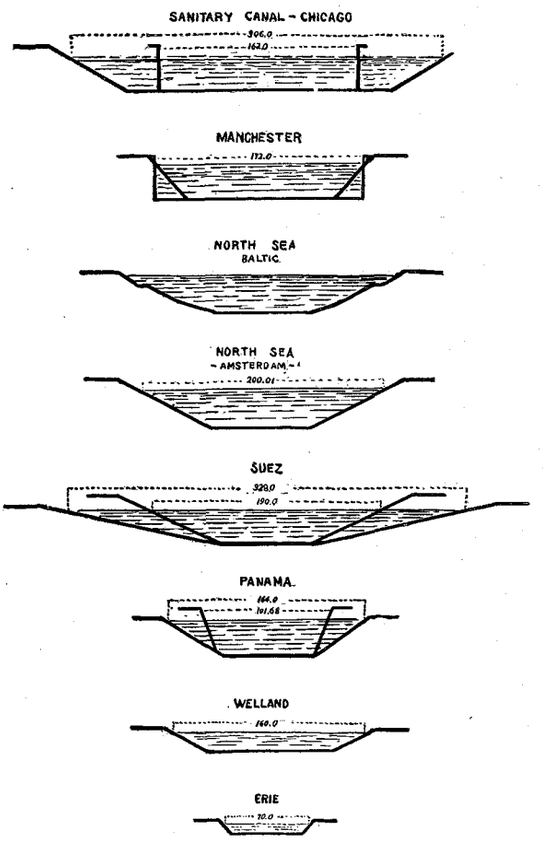
"What would be the outcome of such an experiment? Well, several things. For one, it should tend to confirm or oppose results obtained by purely chemical methods. If skilfully conducted the result ought to show some gold, no matter how little, in the amalgam, or else a shade of doubt would be cast upon the whole scientific as well as popular belief in sea-water gold. For another, something might be learned about plates, concerning whose treatment amalgamators still hold such diverse opinions. And there is even the possibility that something positive might be gained toward a commercially successful method of mining the ocean—if such a thing is possible at all.

"The case stands thus: If it can be positively proved that a certain amount of gold, however minute, can be retained by plates or other amalgamating devices, and that if in obtaining it there is a net profit (which will be, of course, far smaller than the yield) per unit of apparatus, after taking into account all costs of installation, maintenance, labor, interest, etc., then it would evidently be only a question of extent of plant. This would merely be repeating the policy of the low-grade quartz and hydraulic mines on a far more radical scale. Think of inexhaustible 'ore,' with no need for prospecting for or developing it, no cost for mining and bringing it to mill—and an invariable clean-up! There might be spring tides, tidal waves, squalls, blows, gales, hurricanes, cyclones, tornadoes, typhoons; but at least there would be no caves, no fires, no choke-damp, no fire-damp, nothing but plain sea-water damp in this mine!

"But before 'locating' the whole ocean with all its dips, spurs, and angles and floating the Mighty Deep Consolidated Gold Extraction Company, Limited, in London, it might be just as well for somebody who has the time (and the capacity) to look into the matter. The experiment need not cost much."

THE CHICAGO DRAINAGE-CANAL.

CHICAGO is the city of "big things" *par excellence*, and the biggest thing that it has yet undertaken is its big canal, now nearing completion. Some idea of the size and importance of this waterway, which, tho primarily intended to carry Chicago's drainage into the Illinois River, will be large enough to



CROSS SECTIONS OF NOTED CHANNELS.

be used by shipping, may be gathered from the following paragraphs quoted from *The Inter Ocean* (Chicago, November 29). Says that paper:

"Simply that the inhabitants of this city might have pure drinking-water the expenditure of what will amount to $27,000,000 has been authorized, and the greatest engineering feat of modern times successfully performed. The direction of a watershed has been changed for a beneficial object. A channel has been formed twenty-eight miles long, through which will flow a greater volume than passes from the Ohio to the Mississippi River at low water.

"It is not for the present alone this great work was designed, but for the future, near and remote. Not alone for the good of this community exclusively, but for the eventual welfare of the nation. Comparatively simple would have been the work had drainage only been considered, but with knowledge that a ship canal between the Mississippi and the Great Lakes would one day be recognized by the Government as a strategic necessity in event of war, and a commercial advantage of great importance, plans were made in accordance with what demands then would be, without regard for cost, perhaps not to be made good for years to come."

But little of this great work, we are told, now remains to be accomplished:

"From the beginning at Robey Street, on the west fork of the

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south branch of the Chicago River, to the terminus at Lockport, twenty-eight miles distant, the canal has practically been completed. Of this thirteen miles is in earth, six miles in earth and rock, and nine miles in solid rock. Much remains to be performed, but all is of simple character, readily to be completed within six months, were this to be required. September 3, 1892, the first shovelful of dirt was lifted. Within a year from the present time the channel, it may be anticipated, will become a river, formed by the hand of man, diverting from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi system 300,000 cubic feet of water per minute (minimum for present needs), this to be doubled when the growth of population requires it."

Of the character and magnitude of the work, the article speaks as follows:

"The chief attraction to the excursionists who have flocked to the scene of these mighty labors has been the giant tools employed in excavating earth and elevating broken stone. Of the three classes of material handled, solid rock, glacial drifts of earth and boulders, and earth, the divisions are clearly marked. From the city out for some miles earth prevails. This is followed by a glacial drift, while from the Sag to Lockport the cut is through solid rock. Steam shovels are used to load cars, which are carried up a steep incline by steam hoists and dumped at the proper point. The channel in earth presents a radically different appearance from the rock cuttings, from the sloping banks.

"At Willow Springs the steam excavators are still at work. On Section H, a conveying-machine of mammoth proportions accomplished great results. In effect it is a bridge crossing the channel, with cantilever arms projecting beyond the short banks on either side. Steel pans forming with attachments a conveyer belt carry the material. The entire structure moves on trucks, traveling on tracks parallel with the canal. The capacity of this giant is 500 cubic yards per hour.

"Hydraulic dredges, with a capacity of 2,500 cubic yards each ten hours, made quick work of muck overlaying portions of the sections *A*, *B*, and *C*. On the rock sections steam-channeling machines, each operating a chisel, were employed to cut the sides down vertically. They worked with such accuracy that the sides of the cuttings are dressed as accurately as is building-stone. Steam and compressed-air drills were largely employed. . . .

"All the holes drilled, of an average of twelve feet, counted together, make a total of 6,000,000 feet."

Statistics mean little to the average reader when they relate to anything of this size, yet some idea of the hugeness of the canal may be gained from the following comparison of the work with other similar feats of engineering:

"The figures presented are bewildering in their complexity and magnitude. The cross-sections are 202 feet in earth and 160 feet in rock. The average depth of the canal is from thirty to thirty-six feet, average depth of water from twenty-two to twenty-six feet, an average of twenty-four and three-tenths feet. The bottom of the channel at the controlling works at Lockport is five and one-half feet lower than at Robey Street. The cross-sections are greater than either the Suez, the Manchester, or the North Sea Canal. Five times as much rock has been excavated as was taken out from the new Croton aqueduct, thirty miles long, at New York. The figures for totals of excavation in notable instances follow: Chicago, 40,000,000; Corinth, 11,000,000; North Sea, 48,000,000; Suez Canal, 98,000,000; Panama Canal, 200,000,000; Nicaragua, 70,000,000."

The article closes with the following significant extract from a recent official report:

"When completed, this channel will be a free waterway, navigable for any craft drawing less than twenty-two feet of water. The cutting being made by this district constitutes nearly two thirds of the entire cost of creating a channel from Chicago to the Mississippi, which would be navigable for the largest boats which will be able to ply between St. Louis and New Orleans, after the present plans for the improvement of the Mississippi will have been completed. The creation of such a channel seems to be inevitable; a commercial necessity sooner or later to be recognized and undertaken by the general Government, which must carry out the enterprise, if it is ever executed."

It should be added that the work has encountered great opposition, both from those who fear the pollution of the Illinois by the diversion into it of such a mass of sewage-laden water, and from those who believe that the flow through the canal will permanently lower the level of the Great Lakes. On this latter account there is even a possibility that the canal will be made the subject of international diplomatic correspondence.

What a Fast Locomotive Does.—The following paragraph from *The Journal of Commerce*, Boston, gives a vivid idea of the nice adjustment of parts and the strength and delicacy of mechanism necessary in one of the swift and powerful locomotives that draw our modern "flyers": "At sixty miles an hour the resistance of a train is four times as great as it is at thirty miles—that is, the fuel must be four times as great in the one case as it is in the other. But at sixty miles an hour this fuel must be exerted for a given distance in half the time that it is at thirty miles, so that the amount of power exerted and steam generated in a given period of time must be eight times as great at the faster speed. This means that the capacity of the boiler, cylinders, and the other parts must be greater with a corresponding addition to the weight of the machine. Obviously, therefore, if the weight per wheel, on account of the limit of weight that the rails will carry, is limited, we soon reach a point when the driving-wheels and other parts can not be further enlarged, and then we reach the maximum of speed. The nice adjustment necessary of the various parts of these immense engines may be indicated by some figures as to the work performed by these parts when the locomotive is working at high speed. Take a passenger-engine on any of the big railroads. At sixty miles an hour a driving-wheel five and one-half feet in diameter revolves five times every second; now, the reciprocating parts of each cylinder, including one piston-rod, crosshead, and connecting-rod, weighing about 650 pounds, must move back and forth a distance equal to the stroke, usually two feet, every time the wheel revolves, or in a fifth of a second. It starts from a state of rest at the end of each stroke of the piston, and must acquire a velocity of thirty-two feet per second in one twentieth of a second, and must be brought to a state of rest in the same period of time. A piston eighteen inches in diameter has an area of 54½ square inches. Steam of 150-pounds pressure per square inch would therefore exert a force on the piston equal to 38,175 pounds. This force is applied alternately on each side of the piston ten times in a second."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

ELECTRIC traction, according to *Electricity*, has invaded even the Paris sewers. It quotes from an unnamed contemporary as follows: "The boats are used in the larger tunnels, which are some ten feet high and eighteen feet broad, with a rectangular channel in the floor forming a canal ten feet wide and three feet six inches deep, along which the sewage flows. The smaller branches are similarly constructed, but the canal is under four feet wide, and cars with flanged wheels run on the edges of the channel, which act as rails. The primary object of both boats and cars is to drag scrapers for cleaning the channel—the admission of visitors being, as it were, an accidental adjunct. Both cars and boats are now propelled by electricity derived from accumulators contained in the leading vehicle, and weighing from ten to fourteen hundred weight. In order not to unnecessarily stir up trouble—and other things—from the liquid depths, the boats have no screws or paddles, but propel themselves by picking up a chain laid along the bottom of the sewage channel and passed over a driving-pulley geared on to the motor. The train consists in busy times of six boats or cars and will accommodate as many as one hundred persons."

INSANITY IN ANIMALS.—"Insanity in the human subject is supposed by some to have no analogue in the lower animals," says *Popular Science News*. "Yet many causes, according to Doctor Snelison, will lead to the permanent loss of self-control. Cattle driven from the country through a crowded town will often work themselves into a frenzy. Horses have gone mad on the battle-field. At Balaklava an Arabian horse turned on its attendant as he was drawing water, seized him in his mouth, threw him down, and kneeling on him attacked him like an infuriated dog. He bit off another soldier's finger. An instance is related of a docile horse suddenly going mad on a hot day. Everything that came in its way it seized in its teeth and shook as a terrier does a rat. It raided the pigsties and threw the inmates one after another in the air, trampling on the bodies as they fell. Afterward it almost killed its own master after maiming for life the farrier who was called in. This must have been a case of insanity, the cause of which is often to be found in congenital malformations of the bones of the head. A scientist of authority even goes so far as to prove by what appears to be incontestible evidence that cats, dogs, and monkeys have been observed to have delusions very similar to those of insane people."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

ARE FOREIGN MISSIONS ABOUT TO COLLAPSE?

AFTER thirty years of persistent attention to the cause of missions, after the writing of scores of books and pamphlets and the delivering of thousands of addresses, and after ten years' service as editor of *The Missionary Review of the World*, the Rev. Dr. A. T. Pierson has reached a rather startling conclusion. He announces it in the January issue of the magazine just named, as follows:

"Without claiming any undue capacity for observation, sagacity in discernment, or accuracy in judgment and induction, the calm conclusion reached after thirty years of study of this theme and of active participation in the actual machinery of missionary enterprise, is, that at no time during the half-century now closing have *missions to the heathen been at greater peril of utter collapse!* Wide doors are open, immense fields invite, some soil calls for the sower, while harvests demand the reaper; we never knew so well how much territory there is to be possessed, and how deep is the need of mankind; never had the church such opportunities and facilities, never such large numbers and wealth at her disposal; and yet, with doors open wider than ever, and candidates offering in unprecedented numbers, the giving of the people of God is so utterly inadequate and disgracefully disproportionate, that where every divine sign of the times is a call for rapid advance and expansion, our drums beat a retreat, and our boards loudly call for retrenchment!

"And—what is, to our view, most fraught with risk—there is a growing apathy about the whole question of world's evangelization, which seems to argue a decay at the very root of missionary enterprise. The causes of this we can not for ourselves either doubt or deny. On one hand there is *laxity of doctrine*, which, at least, leads disciples to indulge a vague 'eternal hope,' like Dean Farrar, that the heathen are not really lost without Christ: and on the other hand, there is a *laxity in practice*, which leads to a practical recognition of all religions as belonging to a universal brotherhood of faiths, and to the fellowship of their representatives as entitled to our 'Christian charity,' forgetful of the famous proverb quoted by Dr. John Ryland to Robert Hall, that 'charity is an angel while she rejoiceth in the truth, but a harlot when she rejoiceth in iniquity,' embracing those whom she should rather pity and weep over."

Dr. Pierson presents the following survey of the condition of the church that in his judgment has led to this threatened "utter collapse." He writes:

"Look at the church pervaded by sectarianism, sacramentalism, ritualism, and Romanism, and an even more fatal secularism. Behold the awful lack of Gospel preaching, the reckless extravagance that reigns and practical denial of stewardship, the low level of piety, the prevalence of prayerlessness, and the encroachment of virtual infidelity. See the church confronting the world with its more than thousand million unconverted souls, scattered over a wide unevangelized territory, with its unoccupied and neglected fields continental in breadth; yet unable to grapple with the awful problems of society, conscious of a widening gap or gulf between itself and the world, yet unable to bridge the gulf, while the intemperance, licentiousness, and anarchy of society takes on a more and more revolutionary aspect. Then turn to the history and progress of missions, the triumphs and successes of the past century, the encouragements of God's promise and prophecy, the providential access to all nations, and the heroic examples of faith and consecration that are our incitements to holy effort—as well as the large body of converts and the larger communities of adherents which are the visible planting of the Lord—and then let any one tell us why missions stand at such a halting-place on the way, unless it be because vital godliness has been suffered to decay."

What must be done, in Dr. Pierson's opinion, is to press home on the believer the demand for personal holiness; to restore the Word of God to its supreme place as the inspired, infallible testimony of God; to urge with new energy the personality and power of the Holy Ghost, the indispensableness of Christ to human salvation, the universal priesthood of believers, the call to separation and self-denial, and "the neglected hope of the Lord's coming." The first thing to do is "to get the truth-center." This center, we are told, around which all the great epochs of missionary activity have revolved, is prayer—a new approach to God in believing supplication and intercession.

TENNYSON'S BELIEF IN UNIVERSAL SALVATION.

THE poets seem to take naturally to the hope of salvation beyond the grave. The deep interest which Oliver Wendell Holmes felt, according to Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, in Canon Farrar's famous sermons on the subject entitled "Eternal Hope," seems to have been shared by Alfred Tennyson. The Canon, now the Dean of Canterbury, in giving some personal reminiscences of Tennyson in *The Independent*, touches (December 31) on the poet-laureate's views on the subject:

"It is a matter of humble satisfaction to me that Lord Tennyson was greatly interested both in my 'Life of Christ' and my sermons on 'Eternal Hope.' The latter had a special attraction for him, because they formulated a view which he had always held, and respecting which he had expressed his entire sympathy with my late friend and teacher, Professor Maurice, in these lines:

'For being of that honest few
Who give the Fiend himself his due,
Should eighty thousand College Councils
Thunder anathemas, friend, at you;

'Should all our Churchmen foam in spite
At you, so careful of the right,
Yet one lay-hearth would give you welcome
(Take it and come) to the Isle of Wight.'

"But Lord Tennyson's views, tho not dogmatic, inclined to larger hopes than any which I had dared to formulate. He considered that if *a single soul* were to be left in what are called 'endless torments'—that if the old coarse, cruel conception, once unhappily universal, of hell as a hideous torture-chamber of eternal vivisection, were true even *for one single soul*—it would be a blot upon the universe of God, and the belief in it would be an impugning of His infinite mercy. This he expresses in 'In Memoriam':

'Oh, yet we trust that somehow good
Shall be the final goal of ill,
For faults of nature, sins of will,
Defects of life, and taints of blood.

'That nothing walks with aimless feet,
That *not one life* shall be destroyed,
Or cast as rubbish in the void,
When God hath made the pile complete;'

and again in the person of the poor victim in his 'Despair':

'When the light of a Sun that was coming would scatter the ghosts of the Past,
And the cramping creed that had madden'd the people would vanish at last,
And we broke away from the Christ, our human brother and friend,
For he spoke, and it *seemed* that he spoke, of a Hell without help, without end.'

"Amid all his deep seriousness of mind the poet was always sensible to the humorous; and he told me, with much amusement, the ludicrous remark of a farmer who, after hearing a red-hot sermon of never-ending fire and brimstone, in the style of Jonathan Edwards or Father Furniss, consoled his wife quite sincerely with the naïve remark: 'Never mind, Sally; that must be wrong; no constitooshun couldn't stand it!'

"The impression left by one conversation with him is still vivid in my memory. We were walking alone, up and down a long walk in the garden at Freshwater, and discoursing on a theme respecting which we were entirely at one, namely, the very limited nature of our knowledge, and how easily we deceive ourselves into the notion that we know many things of which the reality is entirely hidden from us. 'What we know is little, what we are ignorant of is immense.' While we were thus talking he

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stooped down and plucked one of the garden flowers beside the path. 'How utterly ignorant we are of all the laws that underlie the life of even this single flower!' he said. This line of thought was exactly the same as that which he expressed in the striking poem:

'Flower in the crannied wall,
I pluck you out of the crannies,
Hold you there, root and all, in my hand,
Little flower; but if I could understand
What you are, root and all, and all in all,
I should know what God and man is.'

"'But yet,' he said, 'this one flower, taken by itself, is quite sufficient to tell us all that it is most essential for us to know. It proves to us the love of God.'"

JUDGE PRYOR AND SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

MUCH feeling has been aroused in various quarters over the action of Judge Roger A. Pryor, of the Supreme Court of New York, in denying a Jewish organization a certificate of incorporation because its annual meeting was fixed on Sunday. In denying the application, Judge Pryor spoke as follows:

"I observe that the annual meeting of the proposed corporation is appointed to be held on each and every second Sunday of January of each and every year. It is not a religious corporation, and its annual meetings are for the performance of such secular business as is transacted by other civil corporations.

"The question is not whether such meetings on Sunday are illegal, but whether they should be approved by a justice of the Supreme Court. A thing may be lawful and yet not laudable.

"In the State of New York the Sabbath exists as a day of rest by the common law and without the necessity of legislative action to establish it, and may be protected from desecration by such laws as the legislature, in its wisdom, may deem necessary to secure to the community the privilege of undisturbed worship and to the day itself that outward respect and observance which may be deemed essential to the peace and good order of society, and to preserve religion and its ordinances from open reviling and contempt. This sanctity of the Christian Sabbath is sanctioned and secured by reported acts of legislation extending from the colonial period to the present year.

"As justice of the Supreme Court, I may not approve that which the immemorial and uniform policy of the State condemns. Altho not explicitly stated, it is nevertheless an inference, from the face of the certificate before me, that the members of the proposed corporation are of a race and religion by which not the first but the seventh day of the week is set apart for religious observance. The fact might be of decisive importance were a desecration of their holy day contemplated; but the act intended is an aggression upon the Christian Sabbath.

"The law, which scrupulously protects them in the observance of their ceremonial, gives them no license, and I am sure they have no desire, to affront the religious susceptibilities of others.

"True, to a prosecution for work or labor on the first day of the week, the defendant may plead that he uniformly keeps another day of the week as holy time, and does not labor on that day, and that the labor complained of was done in such manner as not to interrupt or disturb other persons in observing the first day of the week as holy time, but otherwise the legislation of the State against profanation of the Christian Sabbath is operative and imperative upon all classes of the community.

"Because the holding of corporate meetings on Sunday is contrary to the public policy of the State, if not to the letter of the law, I decline to approve this certificate."

This decision has not met with general approval in the religious press, Protestant, Jewish, or Catholic. *The Watchman* (Baptist, Boston) thus voices the sentiment of many when speaking with reference to the decision:

"That may be 'good law,' but for a number of reasons it is not good policy. The Hebrew association should have its rights to incorporation determined by fairly defined conditions, and not by the personal opinions of a judge. Justice Pryor's labored argument to show that to hold this annual business meeting on Sundays is a desecration of the day, will commend itself to many people. But Baptists, who believe in the separation of church and state, will repudiate the justice's sophistry. This Hebrew association does not interrupt or disturb other persons in their observance of Sunday, which is the ground upon which the application could be rightfully denied. The decision is contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and is an instance of petty persecution. We hope that the Hebrew association will carry the case, if that is possible, to the Court of Appeals. They will find that Baptists all over the country will sustain them."

On the other hand *The Presbyterian Journal* (Philadelphia) speaks of the decision with approbation:

"The judge's decision will receive the approval, we believe, of the great mass of American citizens, and he will be warmly thanked by that great number who desire to see the sacredness of the American Sabbath preserved intact. It is a source of much regret to see such a paper as *The Public Ledger* taking an opposite view, and, in slurring phrase, remarking that 'New York judges sometimes have peculiar views as to their duties.'"

The Northwestern Christian Advocate (Methodist, Chicago) also approves. It says:

"We need not say that this decision will attract attention. Many will wish that Justice Pryor had not been permitted to exercise his views upon the question of removing the Bible from our common schools. The same judge might now do some very healthful work with respect to railways that run unnecessary trains on the Sabbath, and thus rob workmen of their legal rest day. It is more than reassuring to discover that any courts are interfering in the interests of society, and are willing to say that this land has something that is safe, at least for a time, from those who seek to bring religion into contempt."

The journals representative of the Hebrew faith are quite unanimous in their condemnation of Judge Pryor's decision. Thus *The Hebrew Standard* says:

"The decision in this particular case is of but minor importance, but it is the dangerous tendency of endeavoring to weld together church and state, which every true lover of country will combat without regard to his individual religious profession. It is a harsh rule emanating from so august a judicial tribunal; it is unjustifiable; it rests upon no foundation save the personal view of the judge, who, by virtue of an election in which no question of this character was at issue, was chosen.

"The statute makes the granting of applications for privileges such as the society sought discretionary. But the discretion vested in the judge should be a sound one, free from religious bias or taint, or personal idiosyncracy. It should not be an arbitrary exercise of powers vested in him.

"The society which asked for the charter was not bound to consult Judge Pryor as to the laudability of having its annual meetings on Sunday, that is a matter of its own concern, and whether it is laudable for this society or any other to hold its meetings on Sunday is not one which concerns the judiciary. . . .

"Judge Pryor goes very far, indeed, further than any other judicial officer of this State has ventured in this peculiar domain, when he says, 'the act intended is an aggression of the Christian Sabbath.' This is a violent assumption respecting a most peaceful mission contemplated in the application, and a reflection upon all other worthy bodies whose meetings are held on Sunday without any desecration whatever, and it is inconceivable how Judge Pryor can spell out from the application any such intention."

After quoting from Judge Pryor's decision, *The American Hebrew* says:

"We have no wish at the present moment to discuss the legal aspect of the matter, but surely it is a novel principle that sets down the private meeting of an organization for religious purposes as an aggression upon the Christian Sabbath. There are many organizations in this city, such as labor unions, lodges, and societies established under the authority of the State, which hold their meetings on Sunday without a voice being raised in opposition. Is it simply because the new society is composed of Jews who do not recognize Sunday as holy time that their peaceable assembly becomes a menace to and a profanation of the Christian Sabbath?

"There is a vast amount of work on Sunday, such as issuing of newspapers, sale of tobacco, etc., much of which does not come under the head of work of necessity, yet these are accorded the protection of the State, while a justice of the Supreme Court finds a meeting to regulate religious observances among the Jews an aggression upon the Christian Sabbath! We really feel inclined to rub our eyes and pinch ourselves to see that we are awake; and to take down our geographies and see if New York State has

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been incorporated into Russia, or if we have been moved back two centuries to the days of the Salem witchcraft."

The Jewish Messenger has an editorial note on the subject:

"Judge Pryor's refusal to grant a certificate of incorporation to a Jewish religious society because its charter called for an annual meeting on a Sunday was simply amazing and has been roundly scored in the daily papers. It has served the purpose of again making the Jew appear as under proscription, and at the hands of a jurist who, both by birth and training, was supposed to be above such bigotry. One can not but feel ashamed that our age and city should witness such a revival of the blue laws. Perhaps Judge Pryor has been influenced by the recent opinion of the New York Presbytery as to the doubtful character of Jewish moral environment. Judge Pryor's ruling should not go unchallenged, and his violation of the spirit of American civil and religious liberty merits a more effective rebuke than it has yet received."

PROFESSOR CURTIS AND THE MESSIANIC PROPHECIES.

SOME time ago Prof. Samuel Ives Curtis, of the Congregational Seminary at Chicago, read a paper before a ministers' meeting in that city in which he called in question the accuracy of the generally accepted interpretation of certain passages in Isaiah and other parts of the Bible, in which these passages have been taken to prefigure the coming of the Messiah. More recently Professor Curtis has published an article in *The Biblical World*, a periodical conducted under the auspices of Chicago University, setting forth the same views. For his utterances on this subject Professor Curtis has been sharply criticized by several religious papers, the foremost among them being *The Interior* (Presbyterian, Chicago). Among the paragraphs in *The Biblical World* articles to which objection is made is the following:

"A false exegesis of such a passage as the words of Christ, 'Abraham rejoiced to see my day; and he saw it and was glad' (John viii. 56), has led multitudes to speculate on the wonderful views that Abraham, Moses, David, Isaiah, and others had of Christ. Of the existence of such views there is no evidence. Isaiah's conception of the child that was to be born, of the son that was to be given, was of one who was to see the light of his own day, and who was to deliver from the Assyrian oppression (*cf.* Isa. ix. 4, with Mic. v. 4–6)."

Commenting on this, *The Interior* says:

"We do not fear the effect of this upon the general Christian mind. The evidence against it is tremendous and irresistible. It is impossible to convince any reasonable mind that the following words were intended for application to a Hebrew warrior of the times of Isaiah, or to any human being: 'For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given; and the government shall be upon his shoulder; and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counselor, Mighty God, Everlasting Father, Prince of Peace. Of the increase of his government and of peace there shall be no end,' and this was to be 'from henceforth and forever.' This prophecy was fulfilled absolutely, fully, infinitely, in Jesus Christ, and the increase of His government has gone forward with accelerating ratio for 2,000 years; and the whole Scripture testifies that it shall be eternal, as of necessity it must be. We say that it is impossible to convince a reasoning mind that the prophet was not specifically describing our Lord—therefore the declaration can do no serious harm."

Much more objectionable in the opinion of *The Interior* is the following passage from the same article:

"Trained in the Jewish use of Scripture, it was next to impossible for them to free themselves from a Jewish interpretation of passages regarding the Messiah. Writing for Jewish Christians, it was needful that they should employ a line of argument that should approve itself to them. So it was natural enough that the author of Matthew's gospel reading Hosea's reference to Israelitish history, 'When Israel was a child then I loved him and called my son out of Egypt' (Hosea xi. 1), should find in it a prediction of the return of Jesus from Egypt (Matt. ii. 15), and meditating on the fact that Christ was born in Nazareth should, by false etymology perhaps, find some connection between Isaiah's use of the word *netzer* for sprout (xi. 1) and Nazarene, and so should quote a prophecy which we nowhere find."

The Interior prefaces this paragraph with the statement that it had been "absolutely incredulous of the charge that such views were held by any school of Christian teaching," and would have "resented the imputation as a slander." *The Interior* then proceeds to translate Professor Curtis's language "into the vernacular" in this fashion:

"The Jews in the times of the writers of the New Testament held erroneous views of the Messianic prophecies of the Old Testament. It was next to impossible for the New-Testament writers to free themselves from these errors, and they did not succeed in doing so. Even if they could have done so, they had a motive against the truth. It was to their advantage to employ false premises in order to make a popular argument. They even went beyond this and employed false etymology, by which they could mislead the unlearned into the acceptance of Christ by twisting a passage out of its meaning to make it prophetic."

Professor Curtis also denied that the Twenty-second Psalm is a direct prophecy of the sufferings and exaltation of Jesus Christ, as the old school of exegetes have it, and he also wrote of two other verses in Isaiah as follows:

"But the servant of Jehovah, as set forth in lii. 13, and liii., is not a new invention, tho he receives a new name. He has long existed in Israelitish history down to the time of the prophet. No individual floats before the mind of the prophet, but the whole succession of martyr prophets and confessors, past and future, become in his mind a compound picture of one person, altho idealized and enlightened above any actual experience by the divine Spirit."

In the summing up of its editorial conclusions on these points, *The Interior* says:

"The situation then is this: It is admitted by this new school of scholarship that the New-Testament writers were all of the 'old school of exegetes,' that they all gave the weight of their authority to the exegesis which finds in the Old Testament specific, particular, and personal descriptions of Our Lord, His deity, His birth, history, sufferings, death, and the divine purpose in His incarnation and vicarious sacrifice—and that the authority of Our Lord and of the New-Testament writers, in affirming this fact, has universally prevailed for nearly 1,900 years; but is now set aside as 'not in accordance with modern views.'

"They admit that what they denominate the 'old school of exegetes' included Our Lord Himself and His evangelists and apostles. But they say this exegesis did not originate with Our Lord and the writers of the Gospels who found it prevailing among the Jews of their times, and were not able to free themselves from it. Besides, it was to the interest of Our Lord and of the New-Testament writers to employ the false exegesis which they found in the public mind.

"Thus are the Scriptures plowed, harrowed, and sown with the salt of perpetual desolation. But let us remember that salt-plains and bitter waters are found only in arid lands. Where the rains fall and the white snows drift there are none. The showers of spiritual blessing, falling upon the church of God, dissolve and wash away these alkaline destroyers of spiritual life, and leave her fountains of water pure, her trees laden with fruit, and her vales waving with corn."

The Mid-Continent (Presbyterian, St. Louis) reviews some of the utterances of Professor Curtis above given, and then says:

"Yet, while thus teaching, such brethren as Professor Curtis we believe hold in their hearts the worshipful view of Jesus Christ, and are the sincere followers of the Lord. But may we not say that this is because of the foundation laid in their hearts in their earlier days, before what they call 'the modern view of the Old Testament' had as yet touched their minds? Under these earlier convictions their Christian experience took form. That type, and the momentum, as we may say, of past years of in-

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grained religious conviction, and the power of the Word of God over them, despite the fact that their present theories tend to discredit that Word—this holds them personally beyond the influence of their erroneous speculations to take them away. But when we think of the younger generation of readers and students now constantly subject to the zealous propaganda of this destructive biblical criticism, without having been first for long years, and during all the formative period of life, under the habitual and undisturbed sway (as their professors more fortunately had been) of teachings and views which honored the Scriptures throughout, 'not as the word of men, but as it is in truth, the Word of God'—when we think of this, we fear we are soon to see many who 'concerning faith have made shipwreck.'"

SHALL THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH HAVE LAY EVANGELISTS?

THE attitude of the Protestant Episcopal Church toward evangelists in general, and lay evangelists in particular, has been uncompromisingly hostile, in spite of the leanings of some of the Low-Church party toward their use in some special cases. It is therefore interesting to find *The Church Standard* (Philadelphia, December 19) arguing in favor of their use, and taking elaborate pains to prove that lay preaching is not frowned upon by the canons of the church. It starts off with a definition, saying:

"What is evangelization? Of course it is neither more nor less than preaching the Gospel. But preaching the Gospel is a many-sided thing. It includes instruction in the elements of Christian knowledge, the training of the conscience to a sensitive submission to the will and law of God, and exhortation carefully adapted to the condition and the needs of individual souls. . . .

"The Gospel may be preached in the Sunday-school, in the Bible-class, in the home, on the street, as well as in the church. That is, some *part* of the Gospel may be preached, with or without words, anywhere, if it were only by the good example of a Christian life. Hence we must conclude, not only that any Christian man may be a true evangelist, but that every Christian man, by virtue of his Christian profession, *must* be an evangelist. . . . By the necessity of the case, every Christian man must either preach the Gospel, or he must preach against it.

"It is idle to say that what a man *must* do by his whole life, he *ought not* to do by word of mouth. Common sense rebels against the notion, which is without warrant of Holy Scripture, that the work of evangelization by preaching the Gospel with the living voice is a peculiar prerogative of any order in the church, however sacred. We are told that the ordained man preaches by authority; so he does, but so does every Christian man. There was no doubt on that point in apostolic times. When Saul 'made havoc of the church, entering into every house and haling men and women to prison,' not only apostles and elders and deacons, but all in general who 'were scattered abroad went everywhere preaching the Word,' and no one fancied *then* that they preached without authority. They preached of necessity. That very scattering abroad and the unofficial preaching of the dispersed disciples was one of the means by which Almighty God overruled the rage of the persecutor to the spreading of the Gospel.

"When the church came to be more completely organized, care was taken that the function of prophecy should not be neglected; and therefore, tho very slowly, the duty of preaching came to be more peculiarly laid upon the ordained clergy. In many churches not all the clergy, not even all the presbyters, were expected or permitted to preach, while men like Origen, who were not in Holy Orders, were specially appointed to expound the Word of God. Something analogous to the Roman aversion to an open Bible remained in the dislike of lay preaching which is discoverable in all the reformed churches in the sixteenth century. There were many excuses for it; for it must be confessed that, in that great convulsion, the wild extravagances of self-constituted teachers called for regulation."

After discussing the ecclesiastical law, and concluding that while unordained persons are prohibited from ministering "in the congregation," beyond this every one is free, *The Standard* goes on to say:

"What is needed in these times is a large and liberal construction of a canon which was adopted before the church had been blessed, as it has been of late years, by the rousing of laymen to a higher sense of the priestly character in which they share by virtue of their baptism, and by the development of spiritual power among them for which the church in America had called in vain not only for generations but for centuries past. By and by, perhaps, this increase of lay service may call for more specific regulation; but that necessity has not yet been laid upon us. The laymen whose service has already borne abundant fruit to justify its recognition are among the most obedient and loyal of all the members of the church. Thus far there has been hardly anything in their doings to reprehend or even to regret, and there is much in it to thank God for. There is need, and large room, for an increase of it, and if there shall be no repression of the zeal which has been kindled, we may hope for great things in the early future."

It is argued that there is a field where the lay evangelist is specially needed and where the ordained minister can not take his place. For instance:

"The layman knows far better than the pastor what are the peculiar temptations and hindrances of the Christian life of ordinary men; and if he has had the grace to learn from practical experience the helps by which he has himself been most powerfully aided, and the hopes by which he has been most graciously strengthened, he may touch his brother's heart even more strongly than the pastor can. Once, in a great meeting in which some social subject was treated, one of the speakers, a man of dignity and earnestness, made a more profound impression than any one else because he was able to say and did say, '*I know;* I myself have been there, and *I know* how men in that position feel and how they think.' When a layman can speak in that way, he may be a better exhorter than the average clergyman can be; and he can be all the better fitted for his work if the clergyman advises with him and instructs him and prepares him for the exercise of his special gift."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

PROF. HENRY DRUMMOND is still lying prostrate in the South of England, wholly confined to bed and unable to write, tho his physicians are very hopeful.

THE religious societies of Columbus, Ohio, irrespective of denominational lines, have effected a preliminary organization whose ultimate object is the abolishment of the Sunday funerals.

CANON FLEMING of St. Michael's Church, London, has had a large telephone-transmitter placed in his pulpit, so that his sermons may be heard in a number of hospitals and other institutions.

REV. F. B. MEYER, of London, whose many books on devotional themes have made him known to the Christian public of America, has arranged to hold a series of services in New York city during the month of February.

A RUMOR has been started again that the Holy Synod of the Russian Church has decided to proceed against Count Tolstoï as a heretic, and will not only excommunicate him but will destroy his books and penalize their further distribution. This, however, is a mistake. The action of the church relates to Nicholas Tolstoï, the Count's brother.

ALL the Christian churches in Japan together have 111,588 members. There are in the country 858 missionaries, 331 native ministers, and 981 catechists. Of the church-members the Roman Catholics have 50,302 (including all baptized children), the Greek Church has 22,576, the Protestant churches have 38,710.

A VERY interesting late discovery is the nearly complete account, on a Greco-Egyptian papyrus, of a suit brought before the Emperor Claudius against Herod Agrippa, king of the Jews, mentioned in the book of the Acts, by the two leading anti-Semites of Alexandria, Isidorus and Lampo. These two men, who had been condemned to death under Caligula for their misdeeds, attempted to gain time by bringing a charge against Agrippa; but the emperor confirmed the judgment against them, and ordered their execution. The papyrus contains an official account of the trial.

PRESIDENT WALTER HERVEY of the Teachers' College, New York city, contributes an article on Sunday-schools to *The Review of Reviews* in which he severely criticizes the international-lesson system. Nothing, he says, can be expected with certainty from the mere effort to improve the Sunday-school curriculum and the formal adoption of superior methods of teaching; but the best development of the Sunday-school will always be found in the higher education of Sunday-school teachers, particularly in pedagogy and theology. He proposes the endowment of training-schools to meet this demand of the educational work of the church.

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FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

THE INSURRECTION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

ALTHO the rising of natives in the Philippines is not yet crushed, the Spanish authorities there report that it has been reduced to a minimum. The natives do not follow the practise adopted by the Cubans. They meet the Spaniards in battle, and suffer serious defeat in consequence. The natives of the Malaysian archipelago, with the exception of those of Java, are very fierce, and their European suzerains are obliged to keep on hand large military forces, unless, as in the case of Borneo, which is divided between England and Holland, they are content to exercise an authority which exists in name only. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, received the following communication from a German firm doing business in the Philippines:

"The backbone of the rebellion is broken. The influential rebels have been killed or deported. What remains is only rabble, always eager for plunder, always ready to murder any European of whatever nationality. That the authorities have not been able to arrest the marauding bands need not create astonishment. The enormous extent of those islands should be taken into consideration. The native troops do not count for much; of Spanish troops there was only a regiment of artillery when the rebellion began. Even now there are hardly 10,000 Spanish soldiers. If we remember that 200,000 have been sent to Cuba, it will be acknowledged that 10,000 can not do everything in the Philippines."

The Spanish authorities are evidently divided in their opinion with regard to the course that should be pursued. The ecclesiastical authorities advocate great rigor. They accuse the military commanders of ignorance with regard to the treacherous character of the natives. The Archbishop of Manila thinks rebels taken with arms in their hands should be shot without further ado. The military commanders believe that the necessity for such extreme measures has ceased to exist.

A correspondent of *The China Mail*, Hongkong, writes:

"The rebels are now massed in one triangle of land, connected with the main part of the island by two necks passing on either side of a lake. The combined width of these strips is sixteen miles. The Spaniards ought to tackle the rebels from the land side. If they attack them from the sea, the rebels will be enabled to escape to the hills, where, like the Cubans, they can escape the troops. Tho the rebels are very barbarous, the government is lenient. The governor-general does not believe in indiscriminate shooting, be it said to his honor. Manila is perfectly quiet, and one would hardly think that anything out of the way was going on."

General Blanco has issued a proclamation to the heads of districts and the military commanders. Its tenor is said to be little to the liking of the clergy, who are for a wholesale massacre of the natives. But the military authorities believe that extreme harshness will do more harm than good. The proclamation, which appeared in the *Diario de la Manila*, runs in the main as follows:

The insurrection can now be regarded as localized within a small area, and we must now be moderate and above all conciliatory. Only by this can tranquillity be restored. You will therefore take care not to order any imprisonments which are not thoroughly justified by some grave complications. You will take care to impress the people with a feeling of security, and to remove all fear of oppression. All those who, without having actively intervened in the rebellion, yet favored it, should be informed that they will be treated with indulgence if they are now loyal. You must use every means in your power to induce the villagers to return to their normal occupations.

That the Japanese Government favors the rebellion seems doubtful. A careful perusal of our exchanges from the Far East fails to reveal that Japan has been disloyal to Spain. It seems, however, that Japan will establish a claim to the Philippine Islands if Spain is willing to retire. Japan will not allow England to establish herself there unchallenged. *The Japan Gazette*, Yokohama, says:

"England captured the group in 1762 and gave it up in 1764 for the sum of £1,000,000 sterling, which it is said has never been paid. If any question as to the disposal of the island should arise a fact so pertinent is not likely to be forgotten in Downing Street. Japan also once laid claim to the islands, during the rule of Hideyoshi, who was a man of Napoleonic instincts. . . . That Japan would hesitate to revive the claim should a convenient opportunity offer, no one who has carefully studied her behavior just previous to the war with China will deny. . . . Not that we shall waste sympathy with Spain. The men she has sent to the Philippines have been more anxious about revenues than to develop the islands. . . . Perhaps these things may follow as the result of the outbreak, for in any case the insurrection must teach the lesson that to effectually control a barbarous people the means of communication must be such as to enable the concentration of forces at any given point to be effected with the minimum of delay."—*Translated and condensed for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

FOR some weeks past the telegraph has informed the world that the ambassadors of the great powers at Constantinople are on perfectly good terms with each other. They seem indeed to have agreed to do nothing. M. de Nelidoff, the Russian plenipotentiary, has indeed attempted to lay down a line of conduct for the Sultan, but Abdul Hamid has refused to acknowledge this dictatorship. It is not certain that he told the Russian that he (the Sultan) "would rather be the last of the Califs than another Khedive," but it is certain that the ambassadors are very circumspect in their treatment of the Sultan. Everything remains therefore as it was, for the Russian Government, preparing to assume sole control in Turkey by force of arms, refuses to assist in arranging the finances of Turkey, even at the risk of offending France.

The *Freie Presse*, Vienna, says:

"Russia gave two reasons for her refusal to assist in reforming the finances of Turkey: 1. That the Russian Government did not intend to assist one power more than another in obtaining advantages through the settlement of the Eastern question. 2. That Russia does not wish to be hampered by financial considerations when the Egyptian question is brought on the *tapis*. But Russia has in this offended France, and her readiness to do so proves that the understanding between France and Russia does not extend beyond questions in which the interests of France and Russia are equally concerned."

With this evidence of disunion on the Eastern problem it will not surprise our readers to learn that the powers, or rather their representatives at Constantinople, have decided to do nothing. M. de Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, is the leader of this "concert of inactivity." The London *Times* nevertheless reports

STILL UNSOLVED.

SULTAN: "'Xcuse me, gents; but why are you called the 'Great Powers?'"
—*Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

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that "something" will be done in February. There is a suspicion abroad that Russia will invade Turkey in the spring. A thorough investigation of the defenses of the Dardanelles has been made, and the troops on the Turkish frontier are continually increased in number. The *Viedomosti*, St. Petersburg, says:

"Led by Russia, the Western powers will make one more effort to coerce the Sultan into reforms by moral persuasion. If this attempt fails, Russia will be prepared to propose effective means for compelling Abdul Hamid or another Sultan to carry out the projected reforms in the spirit as well as in the letter. Russia is now fully prepared to enforce her demands upon Turkey, in the spirit as well as in theory."

The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, Munich, says:

"It is quite possible that the powers intend to move in concert in the spring. If they are not ready, they will probably be hurried on by the smaller neighbors of Turkey. The extensive purchases of arms on the part of Greece are not without significance. The revolutionary movement in Macedonia is likely to revive. Servia, Rumania, and Bulgaria are all preparing for the final struggle. Altogether Sultan Hamid's chances are bad, and he may have to make good his boast that he would rather be the last of the Califs than a mere viceroy whose decrees are dictated by foreigners."

The Sultan declares that he is doing his best to meet the wishes of the powers. Most of the Armenians have been released, but the Constantinople correspondents declare that fresh trouble arises from the fact that the Sultan now wreaks his vengeance upon the Young Turks, the radical element who support the demands of the powers for extensive reforms. The only region in actual revolt just now is the Hauran, and the success of the Druses, like that of the Cubans, seems to prove that guerilla warfare has been made easy by modern improvements of firearms. The *Courier*, Hannover, says:

"The Turkish reserves employed to quell the rebellion in the Hauran will not have an easy task. Men, women, and children are equally fierce among the Druses, the whole tribe is in rebellion, and it is not impossible that now, as on all former occasions, the Turkish Government will come off second-best. The strength used in subjecting these rude mountaineers is simply wasted. The game is hardly worth the candle. The Hauran has few good roads and all available provisions have been hidden by the Druses. Water is also very scarce. For days the Turkish troops had to subsist on a handful of flour and a quart of water. Even Turkish endurance was not proof to such hardships, and three battalions, when ordered to attack a stronghold, refused to stir until they had been given food. There was no food, and the soldiers marched back to Damascus."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE BALANCE OF POWER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA.

THE Russians are evidently little disposed to allow the unpopularity which the Jameson raid conferred upon England to drop into oblivion. The *St. Petersburger Zeitung* declares that England can not be trusted in any part of the globe, and that the powers must combine to deprive her of the power to do harm. One of the best means to neutralize England's influence, so thinks the editor, is to restore the "balance of power" in the Mediterranean Sea. He writes:

"The interests of all the powers are at present concentrated in the Nile Valley. It is therefore necessary to ask England in the most categorical manner what character her occupation of Egypt bears, and to demand the evacuation of that country, with sufficient guaranties that the promise will be kept. The Sudan expedition, by which England seeks to obtain a permanent footing in Egypt, is a threat to all Europe. It is necessary to form a ring against England, which will keep her in continual fear until she evacuates Egypt. Until recently France was the only serious opponent of England. Germany has only lately become aware that she has important interests to defend against England. Italy's African interests have been reduced to a minimum, Austria-Hungary has no interests at all that would justify her to play the rôle of an Iago by exciting the Germans against Russia. The power most interested is undoubtedly Russia, for England has kept Russia from the Mediterranean Sea by her machinations. Whenever Russia approached the Dardanelles, England spoke of the 'balance of power' in the Mediterranean, exciting the jealousy of the other nations against Russia.

"As if the balance of power existed, while England holds Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, and the Nile Valley. By means of these territories England has made Europe her political and commercial slave. The only means to defend Europe against further depredations on the part of England is to turn over the Dardanelles to Russia. This would enable us to give our voice importance in the Egyptian question. Austria-Hungary must cease to act as the dog in the manger; she has free access to the Adriatic, and that should satisfy her.

"Europe should show a decided front in the face of England's machinations. Tho jealousy may cause the rest to rejoice when one of the European powers is quarreling with England, we should remember that another may have a quarrel with her soon after. If only Russia, France, and Germany would make up their minds that they would act together against England's wiles, she would soon be forced to rest satisfied with the influence which is due to her by right. If these three powers are firm, England will have to retire, and no *Zollverein* of her colonies, no assistance from the Austrian fleet will avail her."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ARMIES AND NAVIES OF EUROPE.

THE present year will be marked by another increase in the already heavy armaments of the European powers. The expenditure will be chiefly on floating defenses, but the armies are not to be forgotten. *Punch*, the London comic weekly, asserts that naval supremacy is for sale to the highest bidder. France is pressing England closely, but John Bull doggedly says "guineas" when France says "pounds." Spain, Portugal, Greece, the Scandinavian powers, and even Switzerland will increase their defenses; the Balkan states are purchasing arms as fast as they can pay for them, and the Sultan is collecting "voluntary" subscriptions from his people to arm every Turk in the country. Great Britain strongly censures the armaments of the continental nations. That France should aim at naval power sufficient to meet England on something like equal terms is described as a crime against civilization. But Great Britain feels tolerably secure from defeat at sea. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, always willing to advocate the expenditure of funds for national defense, declares that naval supremacy is simply a question of the longest purse. Great Britain can construct ships faster than other nations, and she has the money to put them in order. Therefore her supremacy is assured. The paper adds:

"There is no occasion for anxiety (panic would be ignoble), or even for exceptional measures. We have a superiority which justifies us in remaining cool. But there must be no resting on our oars, no stop in the labor needed to keep the fleet where it is—with a tendency to make it still better."

The Colonies and India, not deterred by the small success of such efforts in the past, once more seeks to influence the colonies in the direction of self-defense. It says:

"At present, doubtless, the British navy is superior to that of any other power in the world, but it is not really equal materially to the combination of the two greatest after ourselves, and this is a thing that ought, on the principle of national insurance, to be remedied as speedily as possible. The colonies have the greatest stake in this. Their independence is bound up with British naval supremacy, and some of them would certainly share the fate of Madagascar if the white ensign were swept off the high seas. Meanwhile, to our thinking, the colonies themselves, while paying due attention to land defense, should endeavor to develop sea

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power of their own. It would pay them to do so. . . . After all, naval power is the cheapest in the end, and it is incomparably preferable to the conscription and the paralyzing incubus of huge standing armies, which are, besides, utterly opposed to the very spirit of our national life, whether in the British islands or in the Greater Britains over the seas."

With their army the English are less satisfied than with their navy. It seems, however, that it will be impossible to convert the British public to the doctrine that an army, to be efficient, must be composed of the whole nation as on the Continent. John Bull is willing to pay for defense, but he will not carry the musket himself. An increase of 10,000 men is thought to be sufficient protection. *The Daily Telegraph* says:

"Fortunately we have no necessity, as we have certainly no ambition, to convert Great Britain into a huge armed camp, after the manner of our neighbors. The addition of 10,000 men to the army is an incident which abroad would hardly evoke the notice of a newspaper paragraph. We do not, however, believe that there will be any serious objection when once the character of the emergency is understood. We do not for one moment believe that popular support would be withheld from a proposal to raise the army to the state of efficiency essential to enable it to act up to what must be the motto of all voluntary armies, and is, indeed, the password of British policy, 'Defense, not defiance.'"

The Birmingham *Gazette* is of opinion that Great Britain is justified in increasing her army because she, having acquired large dependencies in the interest of humanity at large, should defend them. *The Daily Chronicle*, London, is certain that the artillery, at least, will be increased. The Newcastle Chronicle says:

"It is not that the home situation has changed for the worse. The need arises from the development of the empire in distant regions *pari passu* with the extension of other empires. The frontiers of the British Empire are coterminous, actually or practically, with the frontiers of the three greatest European powers. Having these frontiers, we are bound to watch them, and, in case of necessity, to defend them."

The British commander-in-chief, Lord Wolseley, lecturing before the Philosophical Institution at Edinburgh, sought to convince his countrymen that conscription is a good thing, but his remarks have not had much effect upon the people at large. Briefly told, his argument was as follows:

All healthy civilization engenders a strong national feeling. It is public spirit and patriotism that induces the great Continental nations to bear the burden of military service. The burden is heavy, yet "out of the strong came forth sweetness," and the Continental nations, besides gratifying their pride, also obtain that training which only the life of a soldier can give, a training which improves men physically and mentally. To make good soldiers, the moral worth of men must be developed as well as their bodies trained. The present condition of the Continental nations proves this. Tho conscription as practised in other countries is unsuited to the people of Great Britain, some system of compulsory training should be established, especially as war threatens Great Britain as much as other countries. The mistakes of the past should be prevented. When a Ministry ignorant of war allowed England to drift into the great conflict with Russia, tho the bravery of the British troops was conspicuous, the result showed their inefficiency.

Lord Wolseley is nevertheless criticized severely for speaking in disparaging terms of the British army which assisted France, Turkey, and Piedmont in the Crimean War, especially as it is only a short time ago that he described the Indian army as unfit to meet European troops.

Altho there is no lack of enthusiasm for naval affairs in France, the French Government intends to "look well before leaping," and refuses to add an appreciable number of battle-ships to its naval list until further experiments have proved the modern ironclad serviceable. It is, however, very likely that a number of fast cruisers will be constructed in view of a possible war with England. Both Admiral Bernard and M. Delcass favor this. The *Libre Parole*, Paris, believes that more battle-ships are a necessity. It says:

"Even if we can not hope to match the British fleet, we must increase the navy to prepare against Germany. As matters stand at present, the Czar can assist us at sea only with his small Mediterranean squadron. The Black-Sea fleet can not pass the Dardanelles unless existing treaties are to be broken. In the Baltic the chances of the Russian fleet are just as doubtful. If the Germans close the Great Belt for Russia, the Russian fleet can not obtain access to the open sea. If the war begins in the winter, the Baltic can not be passed by the Russian ships on account of the ice."

The French army is to be increased to an alarming extent. The *Figaro* is informed that 160,000 men are to be added to the 550,000 which France already has under arms in time of peace. But there is reasonable doubt that France can support an army of 700,000 men, or that they will be forthcoming. Major Nercy's book, "The Coming War," in which the writer declares that the French general officers are not fully competent to lead their troops against the Germans, has been followed by a pamphlet entitled "My Company." The writer, a captain whose declarations are backed as correct by Gen. Poilluë de St. Mars, expresses himself to the following effect:

Hardly one third of the army which France has on paper is really serving in the ranks. Nepotism and "pull" of all sorts enable a large percentage of the men to escape the hardships of the service. They find comfortable berths as officers' servants, government laborers, office-clerks, and messengers. Many are perpetually on leave of absence. Of the 121 men of my company only 37 were present one day, the others were employed in a manner more agreeable to them than drill. In other companies the condition of things is no better. In Germany the companies have always their full strength; if for some reason men are taken from it, others are drafted to make up the deficiency. In Germany the object is to have a genuine army, always ready for active service. We are satisfied with an army on paper, but we can not deceive our neighbors.

Germany contemplates an addition of three battle-ships and five cruisers to her navy. Altogether $33,000,000 will be spent on the German navy this year, or $12,000,000 more than last year. Altho this is only a fraction of what France and England pay out on their naval defenses, the press of both countries raise an outcry over German militarism. The key to this may be found in an assertion of the *Avenir Militaire*, supported by the opinion of Lord Charles Beresford. The French paper asserts that the German navy is not only in excellent condition, but that it is actually stronger than is reported officially, many of the ships described as obsolete by the admiralty being fit for active service. In the German army the artillery will be supplied with quick-firing guns throughout, but an increase in the number of men under arms will not be attempted. An army of 550,000 *bona-fide* combatants is considered sufficient to defend Germany on two frontiers.

Russia has laid the keels of several new battle-ships, and increases her volunteer fleet. In Italy the naval budget is larger than for some years past, many of the splendid ships being of obsolete pattern. Important additions will also be made to the small but very efficient navy of Holland, as the Dutch Government intends to build twelve armored cruisers capable of steaming 23 knots, and six armored gunboats.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EARL SPENCER, at the distribution of prizes at Northampton school, declared that the primary schools of England still remain below the standard of the Continent. He deplored this, as he thought that a good primary education could not be dispensed with as a basis for secondary and even university education. He was strongly in favor of foreign languages being taught in primary schools, as was done in Germany, Switzerland, France, and Japan. Japan and Canada, he found, were both in advance of England in a matter of a national system of a secondary education.

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ENGLAND IN EGYPT.

THE Anglo-Egyptian army under the command of Horatio Kitchener is increased, and there seems every prospect that a new campaign against the Mahdi is contemplated. England has refunded the $2,500,000 obtained from the Egyptian Government without the consent of the international trustees of Egypt's finances. The French and Russians regard this as a defeat of English diplomacy, and claim that this incident proves how little England is prepared to claim sole authority in name, as she has in fact, over Egypt. Many English papers assert that the expenditure of English money, even without the consent of the powers, confers upon Great Britain the legal right to claim Egypt as a British possession. *The Speaker*, London, says:

"If we can not occupy the Sudan for Egypt, we may yet be forced to occupy it for ourselves, simply and solely as missionaries of civilization, whatever Anglophobes may think of the sincerity of our conduct. This journal has never approved of the advance; but there can be little doubt that England is now committed to it, and that we may be committed to it by the decision even more thoroughly than before. Until England can see further into the future of the Sudan, her hold on Egypt is made stronger than ever."

The St. James's Gazette says: "We have to pay for the Sudan expedition out of our own pocket; now let us annex Egypt altogether, and be done with it." *The Westminster Gazette* fears that this would be "going a little too far," and adds:

"The utmost of our just claim is that if we pay the money we shall to that extent have a lien upon the province of Dongola. What is to be the ultimate fate of Dongola remains to be determined. The Cairo correspondent of *The Telegraph* suggests that we may 'allow some chartered company to advance the money, farming as security the rich Sudan provinces.' We are afraid that this is not a happy moment for suggesting chartered companies, but the times are still less favorable for declaring that on the strength of that half-million we mean to pocket the 'rich provinces' for ourselves. Let us instead try to use such language as will make Europe believe that we intend to act squarely."

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"Egypt has, of course, the first claim on the Sudan. If England repays that half-million of pounds, she only makes good her blunder by giving Egypt a present. The payment of this money confers no rights upon Great Britain. If the money is to be regarded as a loan, a subscription must be opened, for England may not profit alone by the financial manipulations of Egypt. The whole world has a share in this. Legally this sum is well within the borrowing powers of the Egyptian Government."

The Egyptian Government, it seems, does some hair-splitting to satisfy the rival powers. It has received the money "to cover a deficiency in the treasury, not to defray the expenses of the Sudan expedition." The real question, however, is not whether England obtains a technical right to remain in Egypt, but whether France and Russia can force her to evacuate that country. That France has not given up this hope is evident from the utterances of the French press. The *Figaro* suggests that England has now a chance to retire gracefully from Egypt. A judicious increase of the French fleet in the Mediterranean, thinks the paper, may accelerate the pace of England in the direction most desired by France.

The *Independance Belge*, Brussels, expresses itself to the following effect:

Russia needs the direct route to the Pacific Ocean just as much as England. Russia is about to obtain free passage through the Dardanelles, and she will be little disposed to allow England to block the way in the Suez Canal. Japan is making enormous preparations for the coming struggle with Russia, and the latter country is perfectly justified in claiming that the Suez Canal is necessary for the defense of "Russian interests," just as England claims it for "British interests." The national party in Egypt is not slow to perceive that this may assist them to throw off the yoke of Great Britain, and it is therefore hardly wise to regard the Egyptian question as a thing sunk in oblivion.

The *Lokal-Anzeiger*, Berlin, says:

"There is not the slightest reason to doubt that the Egyptian question will be allowed to drag on until the Dardanelles are open to Russia, and the Russian fleet can cooperate with the ships of the French. Naturally the position occupied by England with regard to this question of the Dardanelles is resented bitterly in Russia. That Russia can really be confined in the Black Sea is very doubtful. The Sultan himself will probably allow the Russian ships to pass, when Russia really demands this right, especially as the Turkish forts are not in condition to offer serious resistance. The threat of an English fleet has lost its former importance. France now sides with Russia, and the British Mediterranean squadron would be between two fires."

The *Vossische Zeitung*, however, assures England of the neutrality of the Triple Alliance in the coming struggle. The paper says:

"England will not be mistaken if she hopes that the Triple Alliance will exercise no special pressure upon her to induce her to evacuate the Nile Valley—provided always that English diplomacy does not, by unfriendly acts, force the allied powers to give up that neutrality which is so beneficial to England. Germany, for one, prefers the English in Egypt. She has shown this by voting the funds necessary to carry on the Dongola expedition."
—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

How Many Poles, Ruthenians and Lithuanians are there on the Globe?—Under the above heading the *Wolne Polskie Slowo* [Free Polish Word], Paris, October 15, prints the following:

"The *Goniec Wielkopolski* [Courier of Great Poland], No. 226, gives the round number of 40,000,000 of inhabitants, and it says further that a hundred years ago, when our country was divided for the third time, we had 15,000,000. For a hundred years they have robbed and murdered us wholesale, they have had recourse to the most obnoxious, most iniquitous, and most unconscionable means in order to exterminate our nationality. Muscovite, Prussian, and Austrian satraps, complying blindly with the tyrannical commands of their sovereigns, executed their orders with unexampled cruelty. Having torn us, brothers, asunder into three parts, the agreeable neighbors of old Poland determined to throttle those thus divided by taking away from us even that dearest treasure that our fine language is and will remain. And still we live, and instead of 15,000,000, as a hundred years ago, there are living to-day within the boundaries of the former republic and abroad, not less than almost a treble number of Poles, Ruthenians, and Lithuanians. The numbers which we publish below are founded on official statistics:

Poles:	In the Russian conquest	8,000,000
	" " Prussian "	3,750,000
	" " Austrian "	4,000,000
	" North America and other countries	2,000,000
Ruthenians:	In the Russian and Austrian conquests	19,250,000
Lithuanians:	In the Russian and Prussian conquests	3,000,000
	Total	40,000,000

—*Translated for the* LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN NOTES.

WILLIAM MORRIS, the poet-laureate of the Socialists, died worth $275,000, all of which he left to his family. The anti-Socialist papers are trying to get a deal of fun out of this.

THE Transvaal Government will establish a university to counteract the influence of English education. The Boers complain that their sons, if sent to English universities, are biased against their own people. Financial difficulties there are none, but it is doubtful that the preparatory schools at present in existence in the Transvaal can turn out young men far enough advanced in knowledge to enter a university.

United Ireland rejoices in the downfall of Li Hung Chang. The Chinese Viceroy complained of the behavior of the Irish toward his countrymen before he left America. This, thinks the paper, deserves punishment. Li Hung Chang ought to know that Irishmen have raised America to her present high position among the nations, while his countrymen, to put it mildly, "are neither useful nor ornamental to American society."

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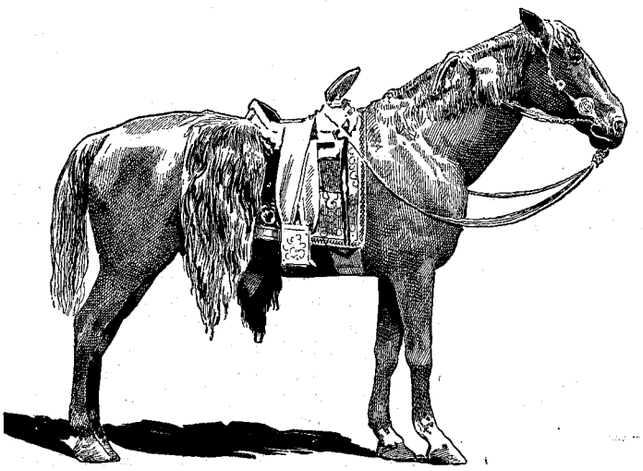
MISCELLANEOUS.

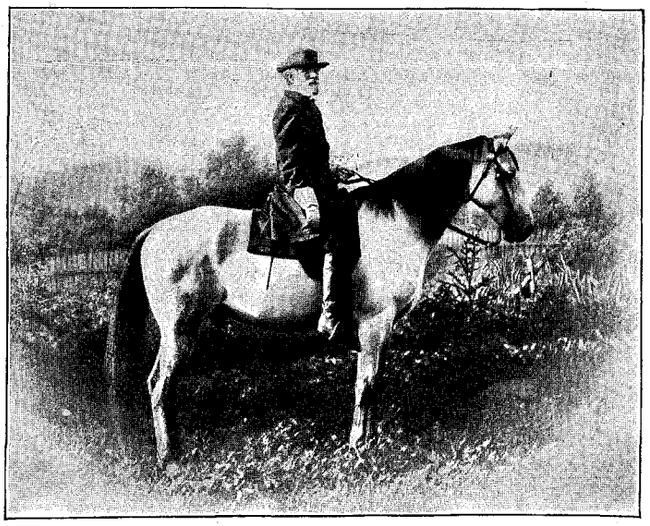
CELEBRATED WAR-HORSES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

THERE is an interesting illustrated article in *The Outlook* (monthly magazine number, January 2) on "Famous American War-Horses," in which are descriptions of Gen. Zachary Taylor's "Old Whitey"; Col. Charles May's "Black Tom,"



GENERAL SHERIDAN'S "WINCHESTER,"
As he appeared at New Orleans in 1865.

that once jumped thirty-five feet, one foot farther than the greatest distance on record as covered by an English horse in a steeple-chase; Gen. Winfield Scott's "Rolla" and "Napoleon," each over seventeen hands high, and the latter "probably the largest and most powerful steed ever ridden by a soldier"; Phil Kearney's "Monmouth"; General Kilpatrick's "Beppo" and "Old Spot," the one a dark sorrel, the other a "calico" horse; General Johnston's thoroughbred "Fannie"; General Longstreet's "Hero"; General "Jeb" Stuart's "Virginia"; Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's "Nellie Gray"; General Banks's "Shenandoah"; General Butler's superb stallion "Ebony"; and General Custer's "Don Juan" and "Jack Rucker," and "Comanche," the latter "the

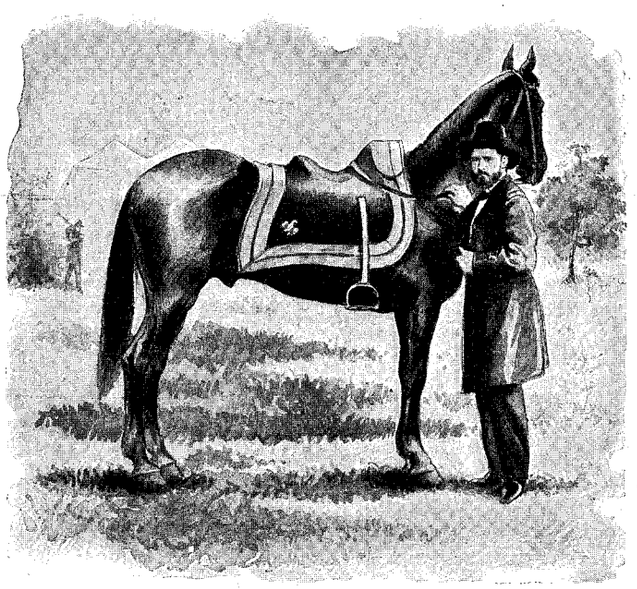


GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE, OF VIRGINIA, AND HIS WAR-HORSE "TRAVELER."

only living thing that escaped the massacre in the Little Big Horn."

Of all the horses in the Civil War, however, the writer, Gen. James Grant Wilson, D.C.L., thinks that "Cincinnati," "Traveler," and "Winchester," the favorite charges, respectively, of Grant, Lee, and Sheridan, were the most celebrated, and he writes of these as follows:

"When the hero of Vicksburg visited Cincinnati a few months after the close of that brilliant campaign, he was requested to visit a dying man who was exceedingly desirous of seeing him. When they met, the invalid said: 'General Grant, I wish to give you a noble horse, who has no superior on the continent, as a testimony of my admiration for your character and past services to our country. There is condition attached to the gift: that you will always treat him kindly.' Grant accepted the magnificent bay, of course faithfully keeping his promise, and named him 'Cincinnati.' He was a son of 'Lexington,' with a single exception the fastest four-mile thoroughbred that ever ran on an American course. The General was offered ten thousand dollars for the horse, as he had a record of speed almost equal to that of his famous half-brother, 'Kentucky.' 'Cincinnati' was a superb and spirited steed of great endurance, Grant riding him almost constantly during the Wilderness campaign, and passing from end to end of our long lines. The noble horse was retired soon after the close of the war, enjoying 'an old age of dignified leisure' on



GRANT AND "CINCINNATI" AT COLD HARBOR.

a Maryland estate, where his master frequently saw him, and where he died and received honorable burial in September, 1874.

"Lee's favorite war-horse, 'Traveler,' described to the writer by Sheridan, who saw him on the day of the surrender at Appomattox, as a 'chunky gray horse,' was purchased by the great Virginian in 1861. He was over sixteen hands high, a little above half-breed, of great courage and kindness, not possessing speed, and carrying his head well up. 'Traveler' liked the excitement of battle, and at such times was a superb and typical war-steed. After the war Lee became president of Washington and Lee University, and for five years he daily rode or saw his favorite. At the General's funeral, 'Traveler,' fully equipped, was placed close to the hearse. When the flower-covered coffin was carried out from the church, the faithful horse put his nose on it and whinnied! He survived his attached master two years, and was buried near him in Lexington. The accompanying illustration is copied from a photograph taken after the war. Gen. Custis Lee writes: 'You will notice that my father's position in the picture is that of "to gather the horse," in order to keep him quiet. His legs are crossed behind the girths, and the hand slightly raised. 'Traveler' injured both of my father's hands at the second battle of Manassas, and General Lee could not thereafter hold the reins in the regulation manner.'

"In January, 1876, General Sheridan sent the following letter to a friend: 'In regard to "Winchester," I am glad to state that he is still living, and in my stable. He has been a pensioner for the last eight years, never being used save in the way of necessary exercise. He is of Black Hawk stock, was foaled at Grand Rapids, Mich., and was brought into the army by one of the officers of the Second Michigan Cavalry, of which regiment I be-

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came colonel in 1862. Early in the spring of that year, while the regiment was stationed at Rienzi, Miss., this horse was presented to me by the officers of the regiment, and at that time was rising three years old. Consequently he must be nearly nineteen now. He is over seventeen hands in height, powerfully built, with a deep chest, strong shoulders, has a broad forehead, a clear eye, and is an animal of great intelligence. In his prime he was one of the strongest horses I have ever known, very active, and the fastest walker in the army, so far as my experience goes. [General Sherman's "Sam," a terror to staff officers, the writer thinks could have beaten "Winchester," for he frequently walked five and a half miles an hour.] I rode him constantly from 1862 to the close of the war, in all the actions and in all the raids, as well as campaigns, in which I took part. He was never ill, and his staying powers were superb. At the present he is a little rheumatic, fat, and lazy; and so long as I live he will be well taken care of.' After 'Winchester's' death in 1878 he was skilfully mounted by a taxidermist, and is to be seen among the many relics of the Mexican and Civil Wars included in the most interesting collections of the museum of the Military Service Institution on Governor's Island. On every returning Memorial Day many survivors of Sheridan's Shenandoah troopers, who still remember the services of his

'Steed as black as the steeds of night,'

cross over to Governor's Island Museum and place floral memorials on the glass case that contains all that remains of the celebrated war-house 'Winchester.'"

General Wilson tells the following incident concerning another of Grant's horses, "Charlie." The incident occurred just after a review held in Grant's honor, in September, 1863, by the Thirteenth Corps, in New Orleans. After the review, General Grant and General Banks and their staffs were invited by a wealthy planter to a lunch party:

"Before the entertainment was concluded a trial of speed on the shell road was arranged by General [Lorenzo] Thomas between Grant, mounted on Charlie,' and a young cavalry officer, who was the owner of a Kentucky thoroughbred bay named 'Donna.' As they sped along, neck and neck, on the Carrollton road, the riders, in turning a sharp bend in the road, came suddenly on an approaching train, which, together with the shriek of the locomotive, caused the spirited 'Charlie' to swerve from his course and to throw the General straight over his head. This unfortunate accident confined Grant to his bed for several weeks, and possibly was responsible for the defeat of the Northern army at Chickamauga, when otherwise he would have arrived in season to avert the disaster that overtook the Union forces."

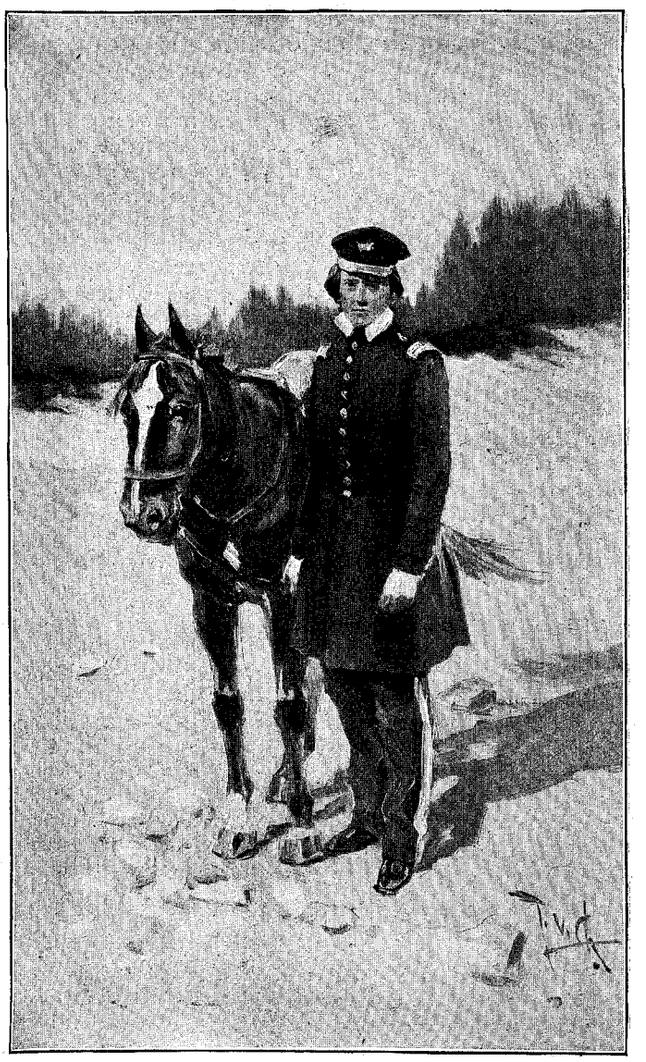
General Wilson tells also of what might have been a still more serious affair for the Union cause that happened to President Lincoln:

"In March, 1864 [Gen. Benjamin F.] Butler's command [Army of the James] was to be reviewed by the President, who rode 'Ebony,' while the General was mounted on his other favorite war-steed, 'Warren.' Whether Lincoln's horse was excited by the artillery, the inspiring notes of the military bands, or the enthusiastic cheers of the crowds of spectators, he bolted, and not even the great strength of the President could control the maddened charger, as faster and faster he dashed along the front of the army, Butler and the staff vainly attempting to overtake and stop the black steed in his wild course. At length an orderly, a private soldier, who was in the rear, discovered Lincoln's danger, and, being mounted on an old race-horse with a record, put spurs to him, and, lying almost flat upon the racer's neck, speedily came to the front. He soon distanced General Butler and the other officers who were in pursuit, and, amid the wildest cheering from the thousands present, quickly came up with the runaway, seized the bit, and the President was saved from a fate that might have been even more serious than that which befell Grant at New Orleans in the previous September. Lincoln's lost hat, trampled under foot by the horses of the pursuing cavalcade of generals with their staffs, was replaced by an army cap, and the review completed without further incident."

The illustrations are from photographs loaned by *The Outlook*.

GRANT AT WEST POINT.

PERHAPS the most striking feature brought to light in the second instalment of Hamlin Garland's luminous life of Grant (*McClure's*, January) is the singularly *un*military character of his hero during the days of his cadetship. Another point worthy of comment is that the boy's personal habits—at variance somewhat with the popular notion of them—seem to have been



By courtesy of *McClure's Magazine*.
GRANT AFTER LEAVING WEST POINT.

almost fit for the hero of a conventional Sunday-school story, tho there are no evidences that the other essentials of "early piety" and mental brilliancy were also possessed by him.

When the news of Ulysses's appointment to West Point reached Georgetown, one of the citizens of the town expressed the feelings of many in regard to the military possibilities in the boy by asking the proud father this embarrassing question: "Why didn't they appoint a boy that would be a credit to the district?" He was, says his biographer, "the most unmilitary of boys in a military age."

"The story of his grandfather's battles, sieges, and marches had seemingly made little impression upon him. The 'trainings' and 'general muster' of the militia had interested him rather less than the infrequent circuses of the day. He had small love for guns, could not bear to see things killed, and was neither a hunter nor a fighter."

In addition to these disqualifications, his habits we are told were good, one of his classmates declaring that he could not remember of Ulysses's using either liquor or tobacco at that time. He was a "good student," tho not brilliant, and rather sluggish

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both in body and mind. He was, moreover, "a great hand to ask questions," seemingly desirous "to get information and opinions from everybody."

When he went to West Point his name was H. Ulysses Grant. How it became changed is thus narrated:

"The young traveler required a trunk, and Thomas Walker, a local 'genius,' was the man to make it. He did so, and, to finish it off, he traced on the cover, in big brass tacks, the initials H. U. G. James Marshall, Ulysses's cousin, went to help him carry the new trunk home. Ulysses looked at the big glaring letters. 'I won't have that so,' he said. 'It spells "hug"; the boys would plague me about it.' And he thereupon shifted his middle name, and became Ulysses H. Grant, and so he went forth into the world. . . . His name as reported from Washington, however, was U. S. Grant, and the error arose in this way: The Hon. Thomas Hamer [the Congressman who procured the appointment to West Point] received the letter of Jesse Grant only the day before the close of his term, and being much hurried, sat down at once and wrote to Secretary of War Poinsett, asking for the appointment of his neighbor's son. He knew the boy's name to be Ulysses, and inferring that his middle name was Simpson, so filled in the application, and thus it stood when Ulysses faced the adjutant.

"He asked to have it changed, but was told it was impossible without the consent of the Secretary of War.

"'Very well,' he said; 'I came here to enter the military academy, and enter I shall. An initial more or less does not matter.' He was known to the Government thereafter as U. S. Grant."

He went through the usual life at West Point without exciting any high expectations, but in a fairly creditable way. We quote again:

"His page of demerits shows scarcely a single mark for any real offense against good conduct. They are mainly 'lates' and negligences. He was 'late at church,' 'late at parade,' 'late at drill.' He was a growing boy, and a little sluggish of a morning, no doubt. Once he sat down on his post between five and six in the morning; for this he received eight demerits. Twice in his second year as squad-marcher he failed to report delinquencies in others, and received five demerits each time. His amiability led to this. Once he spoke disrespectfully to his superior officer on parade. The provocation must have been very great to have led to this. The probabilities are the officer was mistaken."

One of his classmates, Gen. D. M. Frost, is quoted as follows:

"'I remember Grant well,' says Gen. D. M. Frost. 'He was a small fellow, active and muscular. His hair was a reddish-brown, and his eyes gray-blue. We all liked him, and he took rank soon as a good mathematician and engineer, and as a capital horseman. He had no bad habits whatever, and was a great favorite, tho not a brilliant fellow.

"'He couldn't or wouldn't dance. He had no facility in conversation with the ladies—a total absence of elegance—and naturally showed off badly in contrast with the young Southern men, who prided themselves on being finished in the ways of the world. Socially the Southern men led. At the parties which were given occasionally in the dining-hall, Grant had small part. I never knew Grant to attend a party. I don't suppose in all his first year he entered a private house.'"

General Longstreet has also testified to Grant's good habits: "He was a lad without guile. I never heard him utter a profane or vulgar word. . . . So perfect was his sense of honor that, in the numerous cabals which were often formed, his name was never mentioned, for he never did anything which could be subject for criticism or reproach."

Another classmate, who was for a year his roommate, says that Ulysses "had the most scrupulous regard for truth. He never held his word light. He never said an untruthful word even in jest." He was extremely courteous to women old as well as young. The only distinction he achieved, however, while at West Point, was as a daring horseman, and the leap which his mate made in the Academy, over a bar five feet six and one-half inch, has, it is said, never been surpassed.

He graduated twenty-first in a roll of thirty-nine. Of his career at the Academy as a whole Mr. Garland writes:

"Apparently Grant remained markedly unmilitary throughout the four years' course. He served as a private throughout the first two years. During the third year he was made sergeant, but was dropped (promotions at that time were made for soldierly qualities, and had no exact relation to excellences in studies), and during the fourth year he served again as private. He had no real heart in the military side of the life. Its never-ending salutes, reprimands, drills, and parades wore upon him. . . .

"In general, it may be said that he left the academy with a good average record as a student and a very high record as a man. He was not a man of obvious powers. Certain things he knew to their very heart; and yet, as he left the gate of West Point, he seemed the last man to do great things. He was small, obscure, poor, and without political friends or influential relatives. No man then would have had the temerity to name Cadet Grant as other than a kind, obliging, clean-lipped, good-hearted country boy, who could ride a horse over a picket fence or across a tight-rope. In such ways do human judgments run. The brilliant, expressive, erratic men attract. Grant had repose, balance, inner powers not set lightly and easily to the surface."

As for his ambitions at the time of his graduation they "were not inordinate."

"He still held to the idea of getting permission to teach in some quiet place, with a salary sufficient to support a wife and babes. He had no corrupting desire for glory, for personal aggrandizement. He had no somber and lurid dreams of conquest. He did not look away to Mexico or Peru as a field for a sudden rise to sole and splendid command. He had in mind a little wooden cottage somewhere under the maples, with a small woman to care for the home and to meet him at the door as he returned from his daily duties as professor of mathematics in Blank College. In the least military of moods he finally took his way to his regiment in the Far West."

A DISEASE IN WHICH THE PATIENT TALKS BACKWARD.

A CURIOUS affection of the brain is described by *The Lancet* (London, December 19) under the heading "Mirror-Speech," by which name is signified the complete reversal of the order of syllables in a sentence, just as the order of a series of objects from right to left is reversed by reflection in a mirror. It says:

"Mirror-writing, whether as a pathological symptom or when practised for the purpose of rendering written communications illegible in the ordinary way, is a well-known abnormality, but it has been reserved for Dr. Doyen of Paris to discover the first case of 'mirror-speech.' A little girl twelve years old had been trepanned successfully for a cerebral abscess the result of otitis, but for some time after the operation aphasia remained persistent. Then by degrees, as the patient's general health improved, she began to utter sounds which, altho distinctly articulate, were nevertheless totally incomprehensible; such, for example, as 'te-tan-ma; yen-do sieur-mon, chant-mé; le-quil-tran-ser-lais-me-vous-lez-vou.' The young girl seemed to be quite unaware of her curious incoherency, and the inability of her friends and attendants to understand what she wanted consequently made her very angry. She evidently attributed their amazing lack of comprehension to stupidity and sought to stimulate their intelligence by repeating over and over again a number of apparently unconnected syllables, similar to the foregoing, with an ever-increasing volubility. At last one of the bystanders suggested that what she was saying should be taken down in writing; and no sooner was his idea carried out than at once the key to the enigma became manifest. The child was simply speaking her sentences backward, beginning at the last syllable to end with the first, and that without the slightest mistake even in a combination of a dozen or more words. The example given above will be found, when transposed, to resolve itself into the following elementary sentences: 'Ma tante; Monsieur Doyen, méchant; voulez-vous me laisser tranquille." [My aunt; bad Mr. Doyen; will you leave me alone.] This remarkable aberration of speech continued during five weeks, when the recalcitrant syllables began once more to fall into their proper places. Since then several months have passed without any signs of a relapse, and when last seen the little patient was in a flourishing state of health with perfect articulation."

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

A very large gain in bank clearings, a rush (by speculative buyers) for steel billets at $15 and under, and a decline in the apprehensions growing out of bank failures marked the week ending January 9.

The Money-Market.—"While banking failures have not ceased at the West, apprehension about them has almost wholy subsided, and no serious influence upon general trade is now expected. Many sound concerns were doubtless caught by the epidemic, but practically all the important failures are traced to disregard of law and of banking sense at periods somewhat distant. It is felt at the West that all business will be the sounder after its purging, and the return of money to New York has exceeded shipments to the interior by $2,000,000 for the week. Heavy disbursements by the Treasury and by great corporations make money abundant, and banks and savings-banks are seeking good paper, taking some formerly sold at Chicago. Foreign exchange has risen a little, as large bills are about to mature. Merchandise exports were 11 per cent. over last year, while imports were 27 per cent. less than for the same week."—*Dun's Review, January 9.*

Bank Clearings.—"Total bank clearings for the week ending with January 7 (one day short) amount to $1,145,000,000, an increase over the total in the preceding week, also one day short, of 29 per cent., an extraordinarily heavy gain. Clearings for the past week are also noteworthy for being only 7 per cent. less than the corresponding total in the first week of January, 1896, which included six full business days. As contrasted with the first week in January, 1895, this week's clearings show a gain of 10 per cent., and they are nearly 14 per cent. larger than in the corresponding period of 1894, while only 14 per cent. less than the very heavy total in the like week of 1893, five months before the panic in that year."—*Bradstreet's, January 9.*

Railway Receiverships.—"The railway receiverships noted by *The Railway Age* cover $2,821,509,000 stocks and bonds in the years 1893-96, and $2,094,535,000 in the previous nine years; foreclosure sales of the past three years cover $2,231,157,000, against $1,673,044,000 in the previous ten years."—*Dun's Review, January 9.*

Stock of Wheat.—"Total stocks of available wheat, both coasts United States and Canada, January 1, are the smallest for any like date for five years, and supplies of wheat afloat for and in Europe on the 1st instant are similarly the smallest (except for January 1, 1895), for five years. The past six months of the cereal year show a net increase of wheat stocks, United States and Canada, of less than 15,000,000 bushels, the smallest like increase since these records have been compiled, only one third of the total net decrease in this country and Canada during the first six months of 1896. Earlier wheat crop reports by Northwestern interests that the export surplus of American wheat would be exhausted by January 1, 1897, for the cereal year ending June 30, 1897, are met by the recent announcement that the export surplus, including reserves for July 1 next, amount to 100,000,000 bushels, and that wheat continues to go abroad weekly in spite of the calculations and estimates that we have no more to spare."—*Bradstreet's, January 9.*

The Week's Failures.—"The week's total of business failures throughout the United States is 488, one of the largest ever reported. This is contrasted with 329 in the last week of 1896, with 446 in the first week of 1896, 405 in the corresponding week of 1895, and with 484 in the like portion of 1894."—*Bradstreet's, January 9.*

Iron and Steel.—"Enormous purchases of billets came with a rush, most of the large concerns contracting for all they required for months and even a year to come, and some of the largest contracts are said to have been at $15 or even less, but there is as yet no better demand for structural work, bars are weak, nails have declined to $1.40 for wire and $1.30 for cut, and little is doing in rails, as possible buyers think $25 is too high with billets at $15 per ton. Nevertheless a great trade is expected when relative prices become settled."—*Dun's Review, January 9.*

Business in Canada.—"General trade is quiet at Toronto, tho merchants are hopeful of a fairly active spring trade. The mild weather and lack of snow are in part the causes of dull trade. Mild weather at Montreal has emphasized the dull season, and lumbering operations at the Northeast have been curtailed. Prospects for business during the next two months are not regarded as encouraging. General trade is quiet at Halifax, the fish-market being unusually depressed owing to lack of demand from the West Indies and the United States. Heavy exports of apples from the province have been without profit. There are 65 business failures reported from the Dominion of Canada this week compared with 37 last week, 53 in the first week of January, 1896, and a like total in the corresponding total of 1895. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax amount to $22,967,000 this week, compared with $16,751,000 in the preceding week and with 27,048,000 in the first week of January, 1895. They are only a trifle larger than the corresponding total in 1895. Clearings at the five Canadian cities during 1896 were 1.4 per cent. smaller than in 1895."—*Bradstreet's, January 9.*

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WM. L. DE ROSSET, SEC. & TREAS. Sept. 16, 1896.

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GENTLEMEN:—I have been using the Electropoise in my family for eight or more years, with much satisfaction. I find it very useful and relieving in many cases, but particularly in facial neuralgia, which it has relieved in my own case several times within a few minutes after application.

Very truly yours, WM. L. DE ROSSET.

RHEUMATISM.

Law Offices of
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WM. FULLERTON,
S. W. FULLERTON, 45 Broadway,
BENJ. SCHARPS. New York, Nov. 18, '96.

J. E. Du Bois, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—I have given a very thorough trial to your Electropoise for Rheumatism, and find it to be a very valuable remedy for that complaint. If thoroughly used, I believe it will give satisfactory relief to those who may be similarly affected.

Yours, etc., WILLIAM FULLERTON,
(Ex-Asso. Justice Court of Appeals.)

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(MR. J. A. HORSEY, of J. A. HORSEY & SON [Commission Merchants] is a director of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., and is a typical representative of New York's successful business men.)

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Solution of Problems.

No. 178.

1. B—B 6 / P x B or P—Q 4 — Q—Kt 8, mate 2.

So very few were successful with this that we will let you work out the various variations from the start we have given you. Correct solution received from M. W. H., F. H. Johnston, F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; G. A. H., St. Louis; H. Ketcham, Vergennes, Vt.: F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; W. H. Cobb, Newton Center, Mass.

We have received nearly as many wrong keymoves as for 177. B—Q B 5 is the favorite, and it caught some of our best solvers. They didn't see that little Pawn on Q 2, and so they worked a mate in this way:

1. B—B 5 / Kt x B — Q x Kt mate 2.

Oh, no! P—Q 4 stops this. That's a good joke on several of our old friends.

M. W. H. sent the solution of 176.

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What lamp-chimney is it that lasts like a teacup and gets the best light a lamp is capable of?

Macbeth's; but you want the Number made for your lamp. Let us send you the Index.

Geo A Macbeth Co

Pittsburgh Pa

No. 179.

This problem has two solutions.

FIRST SOLUTION.

1. Kt—Q 4, K x Kt; 2. Kt—B 5, P—K 5 must; 3. Kt—K 6, mate

1. ....., P x Kt; 2. B—Q 5 ch, K x B must; 3. Kt—B 6, mate

SECOND SOLUTION.

1. Kt x P, K—Q 4 must; 2. Kt-B 5, *dis. ch.* K—Q 4; 3. Kt—Kt 6, mate

1. ....., K—Q 5; 2. Kt—B 3, mate

We have received both solutions from M. W. H., University of Virginia: F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia.

First solution from W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.

Second solution from T. J. Mathews, Merrill, Wis.; S. S. Hoover, Colorado Springs; the Rev. W. H. Sloan, Windom, Minn.; H. L. Schenck, Hightstown, N. J.; Dr. G. A. Humpert, St. Louis; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. N. Nyhart, Glen Lyon, Pa.; C. Porter, Lamberton, Minn.; C. E. Bassett and F. E. Sybole, Plainfield, Ohio; R. N. Rugers, Washington; Mrs. M. B. Cook, Friendship, Me.

Only one person has sent correct solution of 180.

The Steinitz-Lasker Match.

SEVENTH GAME.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

STEINITZ. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*	STEINITZ. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	33 R x P	R x R
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	34 Kt x R	Kt (Q2) x K P
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	35 B—B 3	K—B sq
4 B—Kt 5	B—K 2	36 Kt-Q 6 (h)	Kt x B ch
5 P—K 3	Castles	37 P x Kt	K—K 2
6 Q—Kt 3	P x P	38 K—B 2	B—Kt 6
7 B x P	P—Q B 4	39 Kt—K 4	B—B 7
8 P x P	Q—R 4	40 Kt—B 6	P—K R 4
9 Kt—B 3	Q x P	41 P—K 4	B—Q 8
10 Castles K R	Kt—B 3	42 K—K 3	K—K 3
11 B—K 2 (a)	Q—Kt 5	43 Kt—K 8	K—Q 2
12 Q—B 2	B—Q 2	44 Kt—Q 6	K—K 3
13 K R—Q sq	K R—Q sq	45 P—K R 4	Kt—R 2
14 P-Q R 3 (b)	Q—R 4	46 Kt—B 4	Kt—B 3
15 P—Q Kt 4	Q—B 2	47 Kt—Q 2	Kt—K 2
16 Q R—B sq	B—K sq	48 K—B 4	B—K 7
17 B-K B 4 (c)	P—K 4	49 Kt-Kt 3 (l)	Kt—B 3
18 B—Kt 3	P—Q R 3	50 Kt—B sq	B—B 5 (k)
19 Kt—Q R 4	R x R ch	51 K—Kt 5	Kt—K 4
20 R x R	R—B sq	52 B x Kt	K x B
21 Kt—B 5 (d)	B x Kt	53 P—B 6 (l)	K—Q 3
22 P x B (e)	Kt—Q 2	54 P—B 4	K x P
23 Kt—Kt 5	Kt—B sq	55 P—B 5	K—Q 3 (m)
24 Kt—K 4	R—Kt sq	56 P x P	P x P
25 Kt—Q 6	B—Q 2	57 K x P	K—K 4
26 Q—B 3 (f)	B—K 3	58 K x P	B—B 2 ch (n)
27 P—B 4	P—K Kt 3	59 K—Kt 5	K x P
28 P x P	Q—R 4 (g)	60 Kt—K 2 (o)	K—K 4
29 Q x Q	Kt x Q	61 Kf—B 4	B—K sq
30 B—B 3	K—Kt 2	62 Kt-Kt 6 ch	K—K 3
31 B—K sq	Kt—B 3	63 P—R 5	K—B 2
32 R—Kt sq	Kt—Q 2	Drawn.	

Notes by Emil Kemeny in The Ledger, Philadelphia.

(a) The first ten moves were identically the same as adopted in the fifth game of the match. The text move is probably more conservative than B—Q 3 as played in the former game.

(b) B—K B 4 was probably better. White then could continue P—Q R 3 and P—Q Kt 4 with greater advantage.

(c) A tempting move, which, however, is not fully satisfactory. Black, of course, is obliged to answer P—K 4, for the Queen has no proper move.

(d) It would seem that White might have played Kt x K P, anticipating the following continuation: 21 Kt x P, Kt x Kt; 22 Q x Q, R x Q; 23 B x Kt, B x Kt; 24 B x R, B x R; 25 B x B with a Pawn ahead. This, however, is wrong. Black in reply to Kt x P would play Kt—Q 5, winning a piece.

(e) The exchange somewhat weakened White's Queen's wing, but it secured an entrance for the Kt at Q 6 as well as at Q Kt 6.

(f) Loss of an important move. White should have played P—B 4 at once. Black then could not well answer B—K 3, for P x P was threatening as well as P—B 5.

(g) This play forces the exchange of Queens, and Black will finally win the K P.

(h) B x Kt (K 4) was probably better, because White with B of the same color would still have some winning chances.

(i) Had White played K—Kt 5 Black might have answered P—B 4; if then P x P, Black moves Kt x P, drawing pretty easily.

(k) This move practically ends the battle. White's Kt has no move.

(l) The final effort. White sacrifices the Q B P in order to break through on the King's side.

(m) Of course he could not play P x P on account of White's reply, P x P, followed by K x R P, and Black could hardly stop the K R P.

(n) Necessary, for had Black played K x P, White would have answered K—Kt 6.

(o) P—R 5 would only draw the game.

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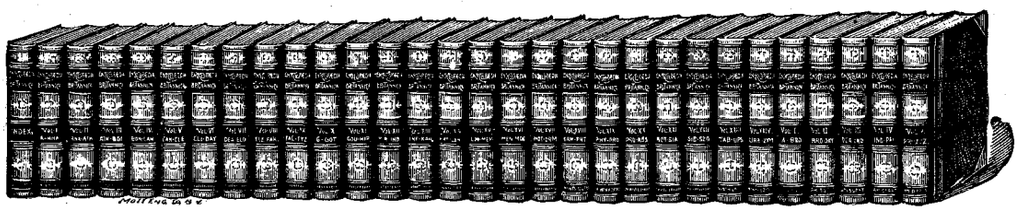

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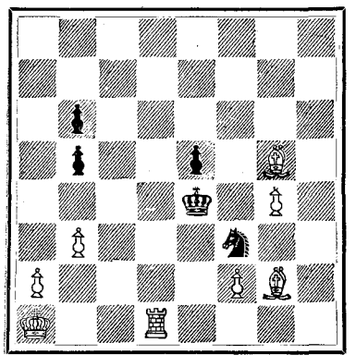
Problem 182.

THE CELEBRATED "INDIAN PROBLEM."

Black—Five Pieces.

K on K 5; Kt on K B 6; Ps on K 4, Q Kt 3 and 4.



White—Eight Pieces.

K on Q R sq; Bs on K Kt 2 and 5; R on Q sq; Ps on K B 2, K Kt 4, Q Kt 3, Q R 2.

White mates in four moves.

Current Events.

Monday, January 4.

The tobacco industry appears at the tariff hearings before the ways and means committee. . . . . Broker Chapman secures a writ of habeas corpus from the Supreme Court and is released under bail of $1,000 and argument set for March 22. . . . The Supreme Court decides that local agents of express companies in Florida must pay the state license; the court affirms the constitutionality of Missouri law to recover damages from fire set by locomotives. . . . Three state banks at St. Paul, Minn., close. . . . Richard Cornelius, cashier, short $60,000, National Farmers and Planters' Bank, Baltimore, commits suicide

Emperor William orders his officers to submit their differences to a council of honor before engaging in duels. . . . Sir Joseph Hickson, formerly general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, dies in Montreal.

Tuesday, January 5.

Both branches of Congress reassemble; the House discusses the Loud postal bill. . . . The agricultural schedule is considered at the tariff hearing. . . . State Senator Boies Penrose is nominated for United States Senator by the Republican legislative caucus in Pennsylvania. . . . In Delaware, Addicks Republicans organize a separate house of the legislature. . . . The Controller of the Currency declares a dividend of fifty per cent. to creditors of the National Bank of Illinois, Chicago. . . . A serious riot occurs at St. Stanislaus' Polish Roman Catholic church, Bay City, Mich. . . . General Francis A. Walker, economist and president Massachusetts Institute of Technology, dies in Boston.

It is reported from Vienna that the Pope is seriously ill. . . . Sir Charles Tupper, formerly Canadian High Commissioner to Great Britain and more recently Prime Minister of Canada, declared, at a banquet in London last night, that the United States desired to absorb Canada.

Wednesday, January 6.

In the Senate Mr. Call's resolution is adopted calling on the Secretary of State for copies of the correspondence in the matter of Julio Sanguilly, an American citizen, condemned by the Spanish authorities in Cuba to life imprisonment in chains. . . . The Cameron resolutions are not pushed. . . . The House passes the Loud bill amending postal laws regarding second-class matter. . . . Wool-growers appear at the tariff hearings. . . . Legislatures assemble in New York, Illinois, Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Michigan, North Carolina, and other States. . . . The Missouri supreme court decides in favor of Jones against Pulitzer in controlling the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*. . . . *Nolle prosequi* is entered in United States court, Chicago, in the case of President Reinhart of the Santa Fé Railroad, charged with giving rebates. . . . The Omaha (Neb.) Savings Bank gives bond to pay dollar for dollar within four years. . . . Attorney-General Moloney, of Illinois, asks for a receiver for the International Building, Loan and Investment Union. . . . W. J. Bryan addresses the Nebraska State Bimetallic Conference at Lincoln.

It is formally denied in Madrid that General Weyler will be recailed. . . . The Vatican sends a message to the Quebec Roman Catholic bishops telling them to suspend the issue of the mandament condemning the Manitoba school settlement. . . . An Ursuline convent was burned in Roberval, Quebec; seven nuns perished. . . . Cecil Rhodes sails from Capetown for England. . . . The Miners' Federation of Great Britain adopt a resolution favoring the nationalization of mines, land, and railways.

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The Standard Dictionary.

Questions Answered.

C. J. F., Port Richmond, S. I.: "Will you kindly let me know, through the columns of THE VOICE, what is ***passive commerce?*** I came across the phrase in one of our dailies, but could not find it defined in my dictionary, Webster's 'International.' Does your new 'Standard' contain it?"

You are by no means the first to have found Webster's "International" wanting. By comparing its vocabulary with that of the "Standard," you will find that the "Standard" contains 175,000 more terms. The phrase to which you draw attention is one of these. ***Passive commerce*** comprises "the exports and imports of a nation when carried in foreign ships."

L. V., Detroit, Mich.: "I am the possessor of three dictionaries, the 'Century,' Webster's 'International,' and 'Worcester,' and yet none of these books affords me information on a word apparently common in Asiatic countries. I refer to ***postin.*** In J. Scott Keltie's description of 'Afghanistan,' recently published, I find several references to the word: 'The manufacture of felts, ***postins,*** carpets, etc.' 'The ***postin*** manufacture is one of the most important industries.' Hitherto I have prided myself on being well equipped with dictionaries, but now am very disappointed with my books. Does your 'Standard' throw any light on this word?"

High prices should not be taken as guarantees of excellence. The word you mention has been in common use many years, and should have been given place in the vocabularies of all the dictionaries you name. The "Standard Dictionary" is the most complete dictionary ever published; its price is moderate and within the reach of all; its vocabulary is richer by far (see note to C. J. F. above) than that of any other book of reference. It answers your question completely.

Postin, pos'tin, *n.* A sheepskin coat worn by the Afghans.

B. E. A., Newark, N. J.: "In connection with Mr. Eddy's recent experiments in kite photography, I noticed the word ***parakite,*** which is unfamiliar to me, and which I do not find recorded in the dictionaries—I use both Webster and the 'Century.' Please give me a definition of this word in THE VOICE column."

The trouble lies with your books, which are out of date, the most recent of them having been begun more than ten years ago. What you need is the "Standard"; this is the only up-to-date dictionary published. Reference to the "Standard" shows that a ***parakite*** is, "A device consisting of a number of kites of increasing area, connected in a series, and designed to raise a man for making military observations."

R. S. T., Deloraine, Manitoba: "Why did Fahrenheit select 32° and 212° as freezing and boiling points? What led him to those figures rather than, for instance, 30° and 200°? I hoped to find this explained in the 'Standard.'"

The province of a dictionary is to define words. The information you seek does not pertain to the definition of the word ***thermometer.*** Nevertheless, we take pleasure in stating that Fahrenheit took as the zero of his thermometric scale the lowest temperature observed by him at Danzig during the winter of 1709, which he found was that produced by mixing equal quantities of snow and sal-ammoniac. The space between this point and that to which the mercury rose at the temperature of boiling water he divided into 212 parts.

B. T., Columbus, Ohio: "I have found recently in THE VOICE a word which puzzles me, and which I can not find in any dictionary—***hawkshaw.*** The use of the word is adjectival—'the ***hawkshaw*** lawyer.' I can understand the *hawk* prefix as being applicable to a pettifogger, but the suffix *shaw* does not, so far as I can see, seem to apply to the *shyster.* Please throw some light on this matter through THE VOICE."

The word you mention is the proper name of a character in Charles Reade's celebrated novel "It's Never Too Late to Mend." In the story, ***Hawkshaw*** is a shrewd detective who secures evidence which proves that Bob Brierly, a country lad, is innocent of a crime charged against him. The use in THE VOICE is merely attributive. No limit can be put on the formation of such words, and no dictionary records them.

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Thursday, January 7.

In the Senate Mr. Mills introduces a resolution declaring that recognition of a foreign government belongs to Congress. . . . In the House debate begins on the Pacific Railroad Funding bill; Committee on Indian affairs reports in favor of a board of Indian commissioners; wool manufacturers appear at the tariff hearing. . . . Legislatures convene in Indiana and Colorado; a number of new governors are inaugurated. . . . Bank failures: Commercial, Eau Claire, Wis.; Bank of Canton, and Citizens' Bank, Lanesboro, Minn.; American National, Denver, and Bankers' Exchange, Minneapolis, reopen. . . . The United States Court of Appeals at Chicago decides that the leases (about $1,500,000) made by the old whisky trust can not be enforced and are void. . . . Arguments in the suit brought by the Illinois attorney-general against the American Tobacco Company begins before Judge Gibbons, in Chicago.

Premier Canovas denies that there is any foundation for the reports of impending changes in the Spanish Ministry. . . . Premier Laurier of the Dominion of Canada makes an address on clerical non-interference in Quebec. . . . The claim of the Transvaal Government for the Jameson raid is under £2,000,000.

Friday, January 8.

Debate on the Pacific Railroad funding bill continues in the House; a resolution by Mr. Turner is agreed to, directing the publication by the Attorney-General of Chicago strike correspondence. . . . Glass and pottery industries appear at the tariff hearing.

The trial of Luis Someillan, charged with conspiring against the Spanish Government, begins in Havana. . . . The Most Rev. Dr. Temple is enthroned as Archbishop of Canterbury. . . . Lady Scott, John Cockerton, and William Aylott are each sentenced to eight months' imprisonment for libeling Earl Russell. . . . Bishop Keane, formerly rector of the Catholic University at Washington, is nominated Bishop-Assistant at the Pontifical throne.

Saturday, January 9.

The House of Representatives, in committee of the whole, closes debate on the Pacific Railroad Funding bill; the tariff hearings are devoted to iron and lead ores, metals and manufactures thereof. . . . General Buckner presides at a conference of National Democratic leaders in Chicago. . . . Bank failures: First National, Alma, Nebr.; Bank of North St. Paul, Minn. . . . Mrs. Cleveland receives Commander and Mrs. Booth-Tucker, the leaders of the Salvation Army in the United States, at the White House.

Measures for relief of the starving people of India are being undertaken on a large scale in England. . . . Senator Wolcott arrives in London on his mission in behalf of international bimetalism. . . . The Czar is suffering from the effects of overwork, and is about to take a two months' vacation at Livadia.

Sunday, January 10.

It is said that negotiations have been practically completed between this Government and Chile for a rehabilitation of the Chilian Claims Commission. . . . The award of a gold medal to Prof. E. E. Barnard, Yerkes Observatory, by the Royal Astronomical Society of London is announced.

Dissatisfaction with Weyler's procrastinating policy appears to grow in Spain.

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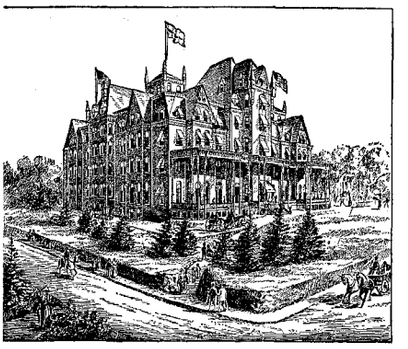
As stated in our last issue the new botanical discovery, Alkavis, is proving a wonderful curative in all diseases caused by Uric acid in the blood, or disordered action of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. The New York *World* publishes the remarkable case of Rev. A. C. Darling, minister of the gospel at North Constantia, N. Y., cured by Alkavis, when, as he says himself, he had lost faith in man and medicine, and was preparing himself for certain death. Similar testimony to this wonderful new remedy comes from others, including many ladies suffering from disorders peculiar to womanhood. The Church Kidney Cure Company, of No. 418 Fourth Avenue, New York, who so far are its only importers, are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis, prepaid by mail, to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who is a Sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, or other afflictions due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all Sufferers to send their names and address to the Company, and receive the Alkavis free. To prove its wonderful curative powers, it is sent to you entirely free.



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DR. HUNTER'S LECTURES.

BRONCHITIS.

Bronchitis is one of the most common of lung diseases. It generally begins in a *cold* which goes down to the chest, or is an attack of *la grippe*, or is caused by *dust in the air* which irritates the lining of the lungs and sets up the bronchial inflammation. The patient does not entirely recover from the acute attack caused by cold or grippe or dust, but remains paler than formerly, is chilly at times and has a flush of fever toward evening; gets tired, is more short of breath than formerly on exertion, and often has a sense of oppression on his chest. Some raise a great deal of thick greenish yellow matter, have hectic fever, night sweats and rapid wasting of flesh and strength, and may die by exhaustion with symptoms closely resembling tuberculosis, and yet different from that disease in that there are neither tubercles in the lungs nor the bacilli of consumption in the sputum.

Winter cough is another form of bronchitis which grows worse as cold weather approaches and continues as long as it lasts. Once set up it is never gotten rid of without local treatment of the lungs. The mucous membrane becomes thickened and altered until it pours forth matter which has all the qualities of pus. Each succeeding winter finds the disease more firmly rooted. Ulceration of the lining of the lungs sooner or later takes place, and the tubercle bacilli enter and carry it on to consumption.

Humid bronchitis is a third form of the disease characterized by profuse expectorations of glairy mucus closely resembling gum water. Usually there are two fits of coughing in the day, in the early morning and on retiring. Fits of coughing occur attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, which passes away as soon as the lungs are freed from viscid mucus. This is very common in old people and tends greatly to cut short the thread of life.

Dry bronchitis is a fourth form of the disease in which the expectoration is a glutinous stuff of a *bluish-white* or *pearl-gray* color. It gradually narrows the air-tubes through which we breathe and shortens our breath. Often tubes of considerable size become completely blocked up by this tough phlegm, causing great difficulty of breathing. This is the most insidious of lung complaints. The patient suffers very little beyond the shortness of breath, which is always relieved by coughing up the tough jelly-like mucus before described. Inquire of one so afflicted if he has any lung disease and he will almost certainly strike his chest and answer "*no*," yet during your conversation will probably hack and raise this thickened mucus half a dozen times.

These four kinds of bronchitis are only different forms of lung disease, because the bronchial tubes, in which they have their seat, are in the lungs and form the chief part of that organ. They tend directly to consumption by causing abrasions of the epithelium, thus opening the door for the bacilli to enter. None of them are curable by taking medicines by the stomach in the usual way. They can be cured only by local treatment applied directly to the air-tubes and cells of the lungs. Nothing but antiseptic air inhalations will arrest the inflammation, and soothe and heal the mucous lining of the lungs, or can bring the diseased membrane back to a condition of health. By pneumatic antiseptics every form of bronchitis can be radically cured.

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